

History of the Queen's Rangers

JAMES HANNAY

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IV.—History of the Queen's Rangers.

By James Hannay, D.D.

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The name "Rangers," a survival of the old French war, is that by which they were almost universally known, although in official documents they appear occasionally as the "King's First American Regiment," an honorable distinction granted them in 1774. The French war Major Robert Rogers of New Hampshire, was the founder of a corps known as Rogers' Rangers, which did good service prior to the war of 1774. The Revolutionary troubles broke up the corps, and a commission was given to Rogers as Colonel, and proceeded to raise a corps to serve against the Revolutionary armies. This was the "Queen's Rangers," whose Rogers naturally enough placed under the command of an old corps. The Rangers were enlisted in the summer and autumn of 1776 in Connecticut, and the vicinity of New York. They were sent on one period about 1800 to New York, all Americans who had been recruited for the Queen's Rangers was a service of 1800, and as may be inferred from the fact that Rogers was captured in 1780, and captured near Hoboken with a paper in his pocket, signed

IV.—*History of the Queen's Rangers.*

By JAMES HANNAY, D.C.L.

(Read May 26, 1908.)

I.

Of the forty or more battalions of Loyalists which enlisted in the service of the Crown during the Revolutionary war, none has been so widely celebrated as the Queen's Rangers. This, no doubt, is partly due to the fact that they found a historian in Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, their commanding officer, who wrote a book to chronicle their achievements; yet after making all allowance for this advantage, it must be admitted, without detriment to the other Loyalist corps, that the Queen's Rangers exceeded them all in length and variety of service. What the famous Light Division was in Wellington's Peninsular Campaigns the Queen's Rangers became to the British army in America; whenever there was an enterprise that demanded celerity and daring, the Queen's Rangers were selected for the service, if they happened to be at all near the place where it was to be performed. Their six years of active service in the war made them veterans, and their peculiar organization enabled them to accomplish feats which would have been quite beyond the power of an ordinary battalion of the line. There can be little doubt that during the last campaigns of the war the Queen's Rangers was the most efficient regiment in the British service in America.

The name "Rangers," a survival of the old French war, is that by which they were almost universally known, although in official documents they appear occasionally as the "King's First American Regiment," an honorable distinction granted them in 1779. In the French war Major Robert Rogers, of New Hampshire, was commander of a corps known as Rogers' Rangers, which did good service prior to the fall of Quebec. When the Revolutionary troubles arose Rogers received a commission from the Crown as Colonel, and proceeded to enlist men to serve against the Revolutionary armies. This was the beginning of the Queen's Rangers, whom Rogers naturally enough named after his own old corps. The Rangers were enlisted in the summer and autumn of 1776 in Connecticut and the vicinity of New York. They mustered at one period above four hundred men, all Americans and all Loyalists. Recruiting for the Queen's Rangers was a service of no small danger, as may be inferred from the fact that Daniel Strang, who, early in 1777, was captured near Peekskill with a paper in his possession, signed by

Col. Rogers, authorizing him to enlist men for the Queen's Rangers, was tried by an American court martial and hanged. As the war advanced, the composition of the Queen's Rangers very materially changed, and the native American element seriously diminished in proportion to the other nationalities which went to form the regiment. This was due to various causes, the principal, no doubt, being that the Rangers was the only Loyalist Regiment that was authorized to enlist Europeans. The Rangers gradually grew to be more a European than an American Regiment. To illustrate this fact, it may be stated that on the 24th August, 1780, according to the muster rolls, in which, contrary to the usual course, the nationality of the officers and men was given, the Rangers—officers, non-commissioned officers and men—were found to be composed as follows:—

Irish	219
Americans	158
English	132
Scotch	64
Foreigners	30
	<hr/>
	603

Of the 40 commissioned officers attached to the Queen's Rangers at this period, 19 were Scotch, 9 Americans, 8 Irish, 3 English and a foreigner. Of the non-commissioned officers at the same date, 24 were Irish, 27 Americans, 13 English, 7 Scotch, and 2 foreigners. Of the privates, therefore, 187 were Irish, 122 Americans, 116 English, 38 Scotch and 27 foreigners. These figures show that the Americans formed, at that time, only about 25 per cent of the rank and file of the Regiment. Colonel Rogers did not long remain in command of the Rangers, but early in 1777 was succeeded by Colonel French. The latter in his turn was succeeded by Major Wemyss.

On the 27th August, 1776, General Howe, in command of the British army, defeated the Americans under Washington at the battle of Long Island and took possession of Brooklyn. A few days later the Americans were driven from New York and the British army occupied it, an occupation which was maintained for seven years, two months, and ten days, or until the last band of Loyalists which came to St. John in the fall fleet bade it adieu on the 25th November, 1783. The Queen's Rangers then formed a part of General Howe's army, which began a series of operations resulting in the capture of Fort Washington and the flight of the whole American army into New Jersey.

Prior to this, however, and while the American army still occupied the strong position on the heights west of the Bronx on the night of the 21st October, 1776, the Queen's Rangers under Colonel Rogers were lying at Mamaronec on Long Island Sound, a few miles to the north of New Rochelle. Here they were surprised by a force of Delaware and Maryland troops under Colonel Haslet, and a number of them killed or captured. The Americans claim that the Rangers on this occasion lost almost eighty men and sixty stand of arms, but very little reliance is to be placed on American accounts of the losses of their enemies in the war of the Revolution. In the action at Spencer's Ordinary in which the Rangers were engaged in 1781, the Americans returned a British loss of 60 killed and 100 wounded, the actual loss as shown by the official returns being 33 killed and wounded. We may conclude, therefore, that the loss of the Rangers at Mamaronec was probably much exaggerated. I have not been able to discover any British account of this affair, which in the presence of the larger operations which Howe was carrying on would hardly be regarded as worthy of notice.

The Queen's Rangers at this period and for a long time afterwards formed a part of General Knyphausen's command. This general was a German Baron, a native of Alsace, the son of the Colonel of the German Regiment of Dittforth, which served under the Duke of Marlborough. General Knyphausen was bred a soldier, and saw much service in the Prussian army. When the British Government hired twelve thousand German troops for service in America, he came in command of the force, and continued in America until the end of the war. He was about sixty years of age when he came to America. John J. Watson, author of the annals of Philadelphia, says of him: "General Knyphausen was much of the German in appearance; not tall but slender and straight. His features were sharp; in manner he was very polite. He was gentle and much esteemed."

Fort Washington was captured by the British on the 16th November, 1776, its reduction being effected with a loss to the British of 78 killed and 380 wounded. The Americans had 54 killed and 93 wounded and 2,818 of them surrendered as prisoners of war. In the operations which led to the capture of Fort Washington, the Queen's Rangers had a share, but naturally enough, as a newly levied force, their part was not an important one. They continued with Knyphausen as part of the force which guarded New York on the land side, but took no share in any important engagement for several months. In this period, however, they became efficient soldiers and fitted themselves for the conspicuous part they had to play in future actions with the enemy.

In July 1777 the British army, under General Howe, sailed from New York, and landing at the head of Chesapeake Bay commenced a victorious march towards Philadelphia. This movement brought on the battle of Brandywine which was fought upon the 11th September, General Washington being in command of the Americans, and the result being their total defeat. The Queen's Rangers formed part of General Howe's army on that memorable day, and covered themselves with glory. They were then under the command of Major Weymss and were with the right wing of the army, which was commanded by Knyphausen. The Brandywine is a small river which flows into the Delaware from the north, entering the latter near Wilmington. It is fordable in several places, yet it seemed to offer such advantages for defence that Washington took up a position behind it with a view to check the British in their advance on Philadelphia. Washington, who had been on the western bank of the Brandywine, with his headquarters at Washington, crossed to the east bank by Chad's Ford before daylight on the morning of the 9th September, and established his headquarters at a house about a mile to the eastward of the Brandywine. The British, the same evening, moved forward in two columns, Knyphausen with the left and Cornwallis with the right. On the morning of the 10th they united at Kennet Square, a small village about seven miles west of the Brandywine. That evening they advanced two miles farther or to within a mile of Welsh's tavern, and about five miles west from Chad's Ford.

On the morning of the 11th September, the day of the battle on the Brandywine, the main body of the American army was posted on the heights, east of Chad's Ford and commanding the passage of the river. The brigades of Muhlenberg and Weeden, which composed General Greene's division, occupied a position directly east of the ford. Wayne's division and Proctor's artillery were posted upon the brow of an eminence near Chad's house, immediately above the ford; and the brigades of Sullivan, Sterling and Stephen, which formed the right wing, extended upwards of two miles up river from Chad's Ford. At Pyles' Ford, two miles below, General Armstrong was posted with one thousand Pennsylvania Militia; and General Maxwell with upwards of one thousand light troops took post on the heights on the west side of the river about a mile from Chad's Ford to check the advance of the British towards that crossing place.

General Howe's plan of attack was similar to that adopted in the battle of Long Island and involved a circuitous march for the purpose of getting on the enemy's flank and rear. At daybreak the column of Cornwallis, which was composed of two battalions of Grenadiers, two of light infantry, the Hessian grenadiers, part of the seventy-first regi-

ment, and two British brigades, in all about 10,000 men, moved northward along the Lancaster road which runs for several miles parallel to the Brandywine, but distant from it some three miles. A dense fog shrouded the landscape and the movement of Cornwallis was not perceived by the Americans, until between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, when some American light horse under Colonel Bland, discovered a part of Cornwallis's division marching towards the west branch of the river at Trimble's Ford, about seven miles above Chad's Ford, where the bulk of the American army was. This news did not reach Washington until nearly noon, by which time Cornwallis had made a circuitous march of seventeen miles, crossing the west branch of the Brandywine at Trimble's Ford and the east branch at Jeffries's Ford, and was within two miles of the right flank of the American army, where General Sullivan was resting at his ease in utter ignorance of the fact that Cornwallis had moved at all.

At nine o'clock when Cornwallis had been several hours on the march, Knyphausen moved forward towards Chad's Ford with his division which consisted of Hessians and the Queen's Rangers, in all about 4,000 men. His orders were to amuse the Americans with feigned efforts to make passage at Chad's Ford until the cannon of Cornwallis announced that he had got in the rear of Washington's army. Maxwell with his light troops vainly attempted to oppose his advance. He occupied a wooded height near the river and a furious contest ensued before he was dislodged. The worst of the fighting fell upon the Queen's Rangers, then about 400 strong, and a detachment of riflemen under Major Ferguson of the 71st Regiment. Maxwell and his light infantry were driven across the river and Knyphausen, from the heights on its western bank, commenced a cannonade of the American position. About two o'clock in the afternoon Cornwallis, who had got into the rear of the American army made a vigorous attack upon it, and soon afterwards Knyphausen began to force a passage across the Brandywine at Chad's Ford where he was opposed by the American troops under General Wayne. The attempt to stop the victorious British was futile, Wayne was defeated and his guns captured and at the same time Cornwallis broke the American right and their whole army was soon flying in every direction. The Americans retreated to Chester in the utmost disorder and if General Howe had been prompt in pursuit, Washington's army would have ceased to exist as a military body.

The British loss in the battle of Brandywine was 70 killed, 488 wounded, and 6 missing. Of this loss about one-fifth fell upon the Queen's Rangers who had one-third of their total number killed or wounded. Of the twenty-one commissioned officers of the Queen's

Rangers engaged at the battle of Brandywine, 14 were either killed or wounded. There can be no better proof than this statement affords of the closeness and severity of the fighting in which they were engaged in this famous battle. That their merits were duly appreciated is shown by the following notice which appeared in the Philadelphia Ledger of December 3rd, 1777, evidently from an official source:—

No regiment in the army has gained more honor in this campaign than the Queen's Rangers; they have been engaged in every principal service and behaved nobly; indeed, most of the officers have been wounded since we took the field in Pennsylvania. General Knyphausen, after the action of the 11th September, at Brandywine, despatched an aide-de-camp to General Howe with an account of it. What he said concerning it was short but to the purpose. "Tell the General," says he, "I must be silent as to the behaviour of the Rangers, for I want even words to express my own astonishment to give him an idea of it." The following appeared in orders: "The Commander in Chief desires to convey to the officers and men of the Queen's Rangers his approbation and acknowledgement for their spirited and gallant behaviour in the engagement of the 11th inst., and to assure them how well he is satisfied with their distinguished conduct on that day. His excellency only regrets their having suffered so much in the gallant execution of their duty."

The American loss in the battle of Brandywine amounted to 300 killed, 600 wounded and 400 taken prisoners. They also lost ten field pieces and a howitzer. Many French officers were engaged in this action on the side of the Americans, and one of them, the Baron de St. Ouray, was taken prisoner. Had Brandywine been followed up as it should have been, it would have become the decisive battle of the war.

The battle of Brandywine opened the way to Philadelphia which was occupied by General Howe on the 26th September. When he first took possession of the city the British general stationed the main division of his army at Germantown which is about eight miles to the north of Philadelphia. Washington encamped about twenty miles from the Pennsylvania Capital, at Pennibecker's Mills, between the Perkimony and Skippack Creeks. By the beginning of October Washington's army had been considerably reinforced while General Howe's was much weakened by the absence of the detachments which had been sent for the purpose of reducing Billingsport and the forts on the Delaware. Washington was aware of this and conceived the design of surprising the British force at Germantown and destroying it before it could be reinforced. Judge Jones in his history of New York asserts that General Howe was informed of this design, but he thought so little about the matter that he never thought proper to let the commanding officer at Germantown know

that he possessed such information. The consequence was that in the early morning of the 3rd October, while Washington with his whole army was stealing silently upon the British, the latter were sleeping unconscious of danger, and in fancied security.

The British line of encampment at Germantown crossed the village at right angles, near its centre, the right wing extending westward from the town towards the Schuylkill. The main position was covered in front by the German Chasseurs, some mounted and some on foot. The British right extended eastward from the village, and was covered in front by the Queen's Rangers. The American plan of attack, which was decided upon at a council of officers called by Washington, gave every promise of success. It was arranged that the divisions of Sullivan and Wayne, flanked by Conway's brigade, were to make a front attack, entering Germantown by way of Chestnut Hill, while General Armstrong with the Pennsylvania Militia should get on the left and rear by the Manatawny road. At the same time the division of Greene and Stephen, flanked by McDougall's brigade, were to make a circuit by way of the Lime Kiln road, and attack the British right, while the Maryland and Jersey Militia under Generals Smallwood and Forman were to march by the old York road and fall upon the rear of the British right. Lord Sterling with the brigades of Nash and Maxwell formed the American reserve.

After dark, Washington with his army moved silently from his camp towards Germantown. He accompanied the column of Wayne and Sullivan in person. A little before sunrise, his army emerged from the woods in front of the British pickets at Chestnut Hill. Shortly before that time his approach had been discovered by the British patrols who gave the alarm. Such troops as could be got together were hurriedly sent forward to Mount Airy, a position about a mile north of the village of Germantown. At seven o'clock, Sullivan's advanced party, drawn chiefly from Conway's brigade, fell upon the British pickets and drove them back to the main body which consisted of a part of the Fortieth Regiment and some light infantry. Sullivan's main body now moved to the right through the fields, and forming in a lane leading towards the Schuylkill attacked the British on the left flank in such overwhelming numbers that they fell back towards Germantown. Colonel Musgrave thus furiously attacked threw himself with five companies of the Fortieth Regiment into a large stone house, owned by Judge Chew, and checked the pursuit of the enemy. Such a tremendous fire of musketry was kept up from this building that the further progress of the Americans in the centre was stopped. Cannon were brought to blow in the house, but so

strong were its walls and so high the courage of its garrison that it was found impossible to dislodge them. The attempt to capture Chew's house caused many of the American troops to halt and brought back Wayne's division which had advanced far beyond it. Sullivan's left flank was thus uncovered and his plans totally disconcerted. It was the crisis of the battle.

While this attack was in progress, General Greene with his heavy force had attacked the British right wing, in which were the Queen's Rangers, and attempted to occupy the village. In this object Greene was foiled, for General Grey, at this moment finding his left secure, marched to the assistance of his centre and right. Colonel Matthews with a detachment of Greene's column after capturing about one hundred British near Chew's house, was surrounded by the British right wing and compelled to surrender. A strong British force was sent forward to relieve Colonel Musgrave in Chew's house. The Americans were defeated at all points and fled from the field leaving their dead and wounded behind them. Their well planned attack had ignominiously failed.

Although the battle of Germantown lasted only two hours and forty minutes, the loss was large for the numbers engaged. The Americans had 152 killed, 521 wounded, and upwards of 400 were made prisoners, so that their total loss was about 1,100. The British loss was 535, of whom less than 100 were killed. Germantown reflected the greatest credit on the British troops engaged in it, and no corps in the field that day fought better than the Queen's Rangers, although badly reduced in numbers. The list of casualties made up on the 24th November, 1777, shows that in the preceding three months the Rangers had lost 141 men, or more than one-third of their strength. A recapitulation of these losses will show more vividly than anything else the various reductions of its strength to which a regiment is exposed:—

Dead.....	23
In hospital.....	79
Discharged, unfit for service.....	13
Prisoners with the enemy.....	7
Deserted.....	19
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Total.....	141

At the same date the effective strength of the Queen's Rangers, after having received a reinforcement of more than 100 recruits, was only 329 rank and file, in addition to 42 absent on duty or on leave. In

addition to the list of casualties above given, there were many men slightly wounded at Brandywine and Germantown who had returned to their duty prior to the 24th November, 1777, the date of the return from which I have been quoting.

The Queen's Rangers after the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, consisted of eleven companies of infantry; to wit, a grenadier and light company, eight battalion companies, and a Highland company with the national dress and a piper. The uniform of the Rangers was a dark green, with dark belts and accoutrements, this being the best colour for the kind of campaigning in which they were engaged. After Simcoe became commanding officer of the Rangers in October, 1777, he found that their efficiency would be greatly increased by the addition of a few cavalry. Sir William Erskine offered to supply him with dragoons whenever he needed them, but their dress was so different from that of the Rangers, being of red with white belts, that Simcoe deemed them unsuitable. He suggested that it would be better to mount a dozen soldiers of his regiment, and Sir William Erskine approved of this idea and sent a suitable number of horses, saddles and swords. This little body of mounted Rangers was placed under the command of Benjamin Kelly, a sergeant of distinguished gallantry, who deserted from the American army. The appearance and accoutrements of these troopers became the subject of a good deal of ridicule, especially by the officers of the regular army, but they speedily became so useful that other bodies of mounted men were raised for similar services in other corps. The Queen's Rangers—Hussars, as they were termed—were in December placed under the command of Lieut. Wickham, an officer of quickness and courage, and soon afterwards, when their number was increased to 30, Ensign Procter was added. In 1778, the Hussars were formed into a troop of 40, rank and file, with Wickham as captain, Allan McNab (father of the celebrated Sir Allan McNab), lieutenant, and Quartermaster Spencer of the 16th Dragoons as cornet. The strength of the Queen's Rangers at that period was 388 rank and file. In the summer of 1779, a troop of Buck's County (Pa.) Light Dragoons, under the command of Capt. Sandford, was attached to the Queen's Rangers. In October of this year the strength of the Rangers was 443 rank and file of infantry and 96 of cavalry, including 41 Buck's County dragoons; so that the total strength of the Queen's Rangers proper, was just 498 rank and file.

In the summer of 1780, two new troops of cavalry were formed—one under the command of Captain David Shank, with George Spencer as lieutenant, and William D. Lawler as cornet; and the other under the command of Captain John Saunders (afterwards Chief Justice of

New Brunswick), with John Wilson, lieutenant, and Thomas Merritt, cornet. In December of this year the strength of the Queen's Rangers was eleven companies of infantry, numbering 478 rank and file, and three troops of cavalry, numbering 117 rank and file—a grand total of 595, exclusive of commissioned officers. Early in December, 1780, a fourth troop of cavalry was formed and placed under the command of Captain Thomas J. Cook, who had been a lieutenant in the 17th Dragoons. This troop was recruited in New York. William D. Lawler became its lieutenant, and Samuel Clayton, the cornet. In April, 1781, a troop of German Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant George Albus, was attached to the Rangers, which then consisted of eleven companies of infantry and five troops of cavalry. That year the Rangers were engaged in active service in the South, from the beginning of January until the surrender of Cornwallis's army in the latter part of October. They were continually engaged and suffered heavy losses, yet their strength on the 24th June, 1781, was 447 rank and file of infantry and 163 cavalry, or 610 in all, exclusive of Capt. Saunders' troop, which was then at Charleston, S.C., and from which we have no returns. On the 24th August of the same year, the strength of the Rangers was of infantry, 372 rank and file, and of cavalry 188, exclusive of Capt. Saunders' troop and also of the German Hussars, which were still serving with them. In the preceding two months the strength of the regiment had been reduced by just 50 men, and the muster rolls show that 18 had been killed, 34 were in hospital wounded, 20 were prisoners, and 14 had deserted. The next two months saw the end of the active service of the Queen's Rangers, for they were included in the surrender of the army of Cornwallis at Yorktown, which took place on the 19th October, 1781. Their losses had in the meantime been heavy, no less than 30 having been killed or died from the 24th August to the 24th October, and the number of wounded and sick being very large. At the latter date the infantry numbered 333 rank and file, and the cavalry, exclusive of Capt. Saunders' troop and the Germans, 179, a grand total of 512. Some idea of the waste of war may be formed from the fact that the Queen's Rangers in 1781, although they had more than 150 men added to their number by enlistment and the return of men who had been imprisoned, came out of that campaign nearly 100 weaker than they entered it. Their losses, therefore, in 1781, must have been fully 250 men, of whom nearly 100 were killed or died of their wounds.

On the 15th October, 1777, Major Weymss having retired from the regiment, John Graves Simcoe, who was a captain in the 40th Regiment of the line, was appointed to the Queen's Rangers with the rank of

Major Commandant. A fuller account of Simcoe will be given further on. It is sufficient to say here that he was a most active and vigilant officer and that in his hands the Rangers became, to use the words of an American historian of the war, "a model of order, discipline and bravery." A great many of the original officers of the regiment, who were found to be unfit for the positions they occupied, had been dismissed and their places filled mainly by gentlemen from the southern colonies who had joined Lord Dunmore in Virginia and distinguished themselves under his orders. To these were added some volunteers from the army, "the whole," as Simcoe remarks, "consisting of young men, active, full of love of the service, emulous to distinguish themselves in it, and looking forward to obtain, through their actions, the honour of being enrolled in the British army."

OFFICERS OF THE QUEEN'S RANGERS IN 1777.

The following abstract from the muster rolls of the Queen's Rangers of the 24th November, 1777, after the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, shows the officers and non-commissioned officers attached to the several companies at that date, or the causes of their absence. It will be observed that several resignations, transfers, deaths and promotions are recorded:—

CAPT. SAUNDERS' COMPANY.

Major commandant—James Weymss, resigned 15th October.

Major—John Grymes, resigned 20th October.

Major commandant—John Graves Simcoe, appointed 15th October.

Captain commandant—Arthur Ross, appointed 16th October.

Captain—John Saunders, sick in quarters.

Lieutenant—Abraham Close, resigned 17th September.

Lieutenant—John Whitlock, transferred from Capt. McCrea's Company 11th November.

Ensign—William Atkinson, promoted 20th September, to be lieutenant.

Ensign—George Procter, appointed 17th September.

Adjutant—George Ormond.

Quartermaster—Alexander Matheson.

Surgeon—Alex. Kellock.

Surgeon's mate—Isaac Ball, resigned 24th October.

Sergeant—Peter Newton.

Sergeant—Jacob Revere.

Sergeant—Solomon Stevens.

Corporal—John Dwyer, killed 12th September.

Corporal—John Frederick Pickert.

Corporal—Nicholas Sumondyke.

CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG'S COMPANY (GRENADIERS).

Captain—Richard Armstrong.

Lieutenant—John McGill, promoted to captain 19th October.

Lieutenant—James King, sick in Philadelphia.

Lieutenant—Samuel Smith, wounded.

Sergeant—Thomas Dwyer.

Sergeant—Peter Gray.

Sergeant—John McPherson.

Sergeant—John Lynch, sick in New York.

Corporal—John Johnston, promoted 18th October.

Corporal—James Kidd.

Corporal—Robert Richey.

CAPTAIN MACKAY'S (HIGHLAND) COMPANY.

Captain—John Mackay, sick in quarters.

Lieutenant—Aeneas Shaw, promoted 1st November.

Ensign—Alex. Matheson.

Sergeant—James Machardy.

Sergeant—Malcolm Bue, sick in quarters.

Sergeant—Geo. Hamilton, sick in quarters.

Corporal—Donald Macdonald.

Corporal—John Macdonald.

Corporal—John King.

CAPTAIN STEPHENSON'S COMPANY.

Captain—Job Williams, died of his wounds, 19th September.

Captain—Francis Stephenson, transferred from Capt. Murray's Co.

Lieutenant—James Murray, promoted, 12th September, to be captain.

Lieutenant—Beasly Joel, transferred to Capt. Kerr's Co.

Lieutenant—Alex. Wickham, transferred from Capt. Agnew's Co.

Lieutenant—Hector McKay, transferred from Capt. McKay's Co.

Sergeant—Simeon Merill.

Sergeant—Robert Gardner, transferred to Capt. Murray's Company.

Sergeant—John Ladan, transferred from Capt. Murray's Company.

Sergeant—Wm. Whitley.

Corporal—Charles White, killed 11th September.

Corporal—Miles Swinny.

Corporal—Wm. Clinton.

CAPTAIN DUNLOP'S COMPANY.

Captain—James Dunlop, absent on leave in New York.
Lieutenant—George Ormond, removed to Capt. Agnew's Company.
Ensign—Charles Fraser, appointed October 19th.
Lieutenant—Allan McNab, promoted October 17th.
Sergeant—Nathaniel Munday.
Sergeant—Isaac Gilbert.
Sergeant—William Frost.
Corporal—Morris Hichok.
Corporal—Johnson Raymond.
Corporal—William McLaughlan.

CAPTAIN MCCREA'S COMPANY.

Captain—Robert McCrea, prisoner with the rebels, 24th October.
Lieutenant—David Shank.
Ensign—Samuel Bradstreet.
Sergeant—Stephen Wainwright.
Sergeant—Robert Chandler.
Sergeant— — Nelson, killed 11th September.
Sergeant—Duncan McPherson, promoted 28th October.
Corporal—James Smith.
Corporal—Thomas Gould, killed 11th September.
Corporal—James Tabourt, sick in New York.

CAPTAIN MURRAY'S COMPANY.

Captain—Francis Stephenson, transferred to Light Company 14th October.

Captain—James Murray, transferred from Light Company 12th September.

Lieutenant—David Shank, transferred to Capt. McCrea's Company.
Lieutenant—Nathaniel Fitzpatrick, promoted 19th September.
Ensign—John Wilson, appointed 12th September.
Sergeant—Joseph Adam, sick in hospital.
Sergeant—Benjamin Fowler.
Sergeant—Elnathan Appleby.
Corporal—John Ledann.
Corporal—Thomas Holland.

CAPTAIN AGNEW'S COMPANY.

Captain—Stair Agnew, sick in Philadelphia.
Lieutenant—George Ormond.
Ensign—Charles Dunlop, sick in New York.

Sergeant—Daniel Purdy.
Sergeant—Thomas Pryor.
Sergeant—John Finch.
Corporal—James Brown.
Corporal—Benjamin Kelly.

CAPTAIN KERR'S COMPANY.

Captain—Robert Murden, died of his wounds 12th September.
Captain—James Kerr, promoted to be captain 20th September.
Lieutenant—Stair Agnew, promoted to be captain 27th September.
Lieutenant—Beasley Joel, wounded at New York.
Ensign—Simon Bradstreet.
Sergeant—Hacabah Carhart.
Sergeant—Henry Gass, taken prisoner.
Sergeant—John Johnson.
Corporal—Terrance Martin.
Corporal—Thomas Shannon.
Corporal—John Cunningham, in hospital at Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S COMPANY.

Captain—John F. D. Smith.
Lieutenant—Thomas Murray.
Sergeant—James Dow.
Sergeant—Samuel Burnet.
Sergeant—John Gee.
Sergeant—James McComb.
Sergeant—John Hutchison.
Sergeant—Gilbert Garland.
Sergeant—Solomon Wright.
Sergeant—William Taylor.
Sergeant—John Bull.
Sergeant—John Shea, in hospital at Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN MCGILL'S (LIGHT) COMPANY.

Captain—John Mackay, transferred to late Capt. McAlpine's Co.
Captain—John McGill, promoted October 19th, and transferred from Capt. Armstrong's Company.
Lieutenant—James Kerr, promoted to be captain, September 20th,
Ensign—George Pendrid, appointed September 20th.
Lieutenant—William Atkinson, transferred from Capt. Saunders' Company.

Ensign—Hector McKay, transferred to Captain Stephenson's Company.

Sergeant—Jacob Jones, in hospital, Philadelphia.

Sergeant—Stephen Jarvis, in hospital, Philadelphia.

Sergeant—James King.

Corporal—Andrew Curties.

Corporal—John Galloway.

Corporal—Joseph Dunahow.

Of the commissioned officers in the above list who survived the war, Captains Saunders, Armstrong, Mackay, McCrea, Agnew and Kerr, came to New Brunswick at the peace, as did Lieutenants Whitlock, Ormond and McNab, Ensign Dunlop, and the great majority of the non-commissioned officers and privates, who were left at the surrender of Cornwallis.

II.

When Simcoe took command of the Queen's Rangers in October, 1777, he at once proceeded to organize them for that active kind of warfare in which they afterwards became so famous. Their strength at various periods and their composition have already been referred to; it now only remains to describe their system of drill and the tactics they employed. "A light corps," as Simcoe observes, "augmented as that of the Queen's Rangers was and employed on the duties of an outpost had no opportunity of being instructed in the general discipline of the army, nor indeed was it very necessary; the most important duties, those of vigilance, activity and patience of fatigue, were best learned in the field; a few motions of the manual exercise were thought sufficient; they were carefully instructed in those of firing, but above all attention was paid to inculcate the use of the bayonet and a total reliance on that weapon. The division's being fully officered and weak in numbers was of the greatest utility, and in many situations was the preservation of the corps. Two files in the centre and two on each flank were directed to be composed of trained soldiers, without regard to their size or appearance. It was explained that no rotation, except in ordinary duties, should take place among light troops, but that those officers would be selected for any service, who appeared to be most capable of executing it. It was also enforced by example, that no service was to be measured by the numbers employed upon it, but by its own importance, and that five men, in critical situations or employment, was a more honorable com-

mand than one hundred on common duties. Sergeants' guards were in a manner abolished, a circumstance to which may in a great measure be attributed that no sentinel or guard of the Queen's Rangers was ever surprised; the vigilance of a gentleman and an officer being transcendantly superior to that of any non-commissioned officer whatsoever." Such is Simcoe's account of the system he pursued in training his famous corps, and nothing need be added to it, beyond quoting his remarks on the spirit that pervaded the corps after the battle of Brandywine. "If," says he, "the loss of a great number of gallant officers and soldiers had been severely felt, the impression which that action had left upon their minds was of the highest advantage to the regiment. Officers and soldiers became known to each other; they had been engaged in a more serious manner and with greater disadvantages than they were likely again to meet with in the common chance of war; and having extricated themselves most gallantly from such a situation they felt themselves invincible. This spirit vibrated among them at the time Major Simcoe joined them, and it was obvious that he had nothing to do but to cherish and preserve it. Sir William Howe, in consequence of their behaviour at Brandywine, had promised that all promotions should go in the regiment, and accordingly they now took place."

On the 19th October, 1777, the British army marched to Philadelphia, the Queen's Rangers forming the rear guard of the left column, and in their encampment their post was on the right of the line in front of the village of Kensington; the army extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. The post of the Rangers was several times attacked by American patrolling parties who could come, by means of the woods, very near it without being discovered. The greatest vigilance was therefore necessary on their part and the whole corps was always under arms before daylight. The mounted men of the Rangers here made themselves very useful in discovering the enemy's patrols. An American post at Frankfort was surprised by the Rangers about this time and an officer and twenty men taken prisoners. Pulaski, who commanded a large body of American cavalry, made an attempt on the Rangers late in October, but was repulsed. On the 5th December the army marched against Washington at Whitemarsh, and on the 8th the Rangers were engaged in an attack on the enemy, in which the Americans lost about one hundred men, with hardly any loss to the British. When the army returned to Philadelphia the Rangers resumed their old post at Kensington. Some idea of the severity of the service in which the Rangers were engaged may be gathered from the fact that, as Simcoe says, "The 4th January, 1778, was the first day since their landing at the head of Elk that any man could be permitted to unaccoutre." The landing at the

head of Elk took place on the 25th August, four and a half months before.

A considerable portion of the duty of the Queen's Rangers during the winter was to secure the country and facilitate the inhabitants in bringing their produce to market for the supply of the army. This was a very important duty, as it was above all things necessary to assure the country people of protection in order that the army might be properly fed. Simcoe so gained the confidence of the people that they were always ready to give him every information of the enemy's movements. The American patrols who came to stop the markets were considered by the country people as robbers; and private signals were everywhere established, by which the smallest party of the Rangers would have been safe in patrolling the country. "The general mode adopted," says Simcoe, "was to keep perfectly secret the hour, the road and the manner of his march; to penetrate in one body about ten miles into the country. This body generally marched in three divisions, one hundred yards from each other, so that it would have required a large force to have embraced the whole in an ambuscade, and, either division being upon the flank, it would have been hazardous for an enemy so inferior in every respect but numbers, as the Rebels were, to have encountered it; at ten or twelve miles the corps divided and ambuscaded different roads, and at the appointed time returned home. There was not a bye-path or ford unknown, and the Hussars would generally patrol some miles in front of the infantry. The market people, who over night would get into the woods, came out on the appearance of the corps and proceeded uninterruptedly, and from market they had an escort, whenever it was presumed that the enemy was on the Philadelphia side of Frankfort to intercept them on their return into the woods. The infantry, however inclement the weather, seldom marched less than ninety miles a week; the flank companies, Highlanders and Hussars, frequently more. These marches were by many people deemed adventurous and the destruction of the corps was frequently prophesied. The detail that has been exhibited and experience takes away all appearance of improper temerity; and by these patrols the corps was formed to that tolerance of fatigue and marching, which excelled that of the chosen light troops of the army, as will hereafter be shown."

Parties of the Queen's Rangers were almost every day at Frankfort where, since the surprise already mentioned, the Americans did not keep a fixed post. Simcoe had trained his men to quick and energetic movements with the bayonet, and his standing order was, "Take as many prisoners as possible, but never destroy life unless absolutely necessary." On one occasion a patrolling party of Rangers approached Frankfort

undiscovered by an American sentinel on the bridge. They were so near that they might have easily killed him, but a boy was sent to warn him to run for his life. He did so and no more sentinels were posted there afterwards. "a matter of some consequence," says Simcoe, "to the poor people of Philadelphia, as they were not prevented from getting their flour ground at Frankfort Mills."

Towards the end of February the Queen's Rangers and 42nd Regiment crossed the Delaware and marched to Haddonfield to intercept a convoy of cattle which General Wayne was taking to Washington's army at Valley Forge. Wayne got his convoy to a safe place before their arrival, but Simcoe was detached with his Rangers to Timber Creek, where he captured several militiamen, a quantity of stores, a number of boats and one hundred and fifty barrels of tar which were sent to the fleet. He then went to Egg Harbour, where he captured a quantity of rum, which was destroyed, and some cattle. The Rangers then returned and Wayne's troops gathered in force to follow. The march back from Haddonfield was performed in an extremely bitter storm of cold sleet, and the night, which was extremely cold, was passed without a fire. At dawn next day, Capt. Kerr was detached with fifty of the 42nd and his company of Rangers to a place three miles and a half distant to escort some wagons of forage which were to be brought in. Lieut. Wickham, with ten Hussars, patrolled in his front towards the enemy, which were but a few miles off in force. Word was sent to Kerr, who got off his detachment in safety, and Wickham did his part so well that he escorted the enemy to the very outposts. They were at once attacked by the Rangers and 42nd Regiment and driven back, both infantry and cavalry; the latter were under Pulaski, whose horse was shot as he retreated. Col. Sterling, of the British army, who commanded the detachment, made a most flattering report of the conduct of the Rangers on this occasion to the Commander-in-chief.

In March the Queen's Rangers, with the 27th and 46th Regiments and New Jersey Volunteers, went down the Delaware and landed at the mouth of the Alocs Creek to forage. At Hancock's and Quintin's bridges on this creek, were posted large bodies of American militia behind breastworks. Col. Mawhood, who commanded the detachment, masked these bridges and foraged in their rear. The officer who commanded these troops in front of Quintin's bridge, which consisted of seventy of the 27th Regiment, sent word that the enemy were in great force there and acted as if they meant to pass over the bridge when he quitted it, in which event he would be in great danger. Mawhood marched with the Queen's Rangers to his assistance. They got near the bridge without being perceived by the enemy, and halted in the wood. A beautiful trap

was now set for the Americans. Capt. Stephenson's light company of Rangers was got into a public house close to the bridge and by the side of the road, which went straight away from Aloes Creek. Two companies under Capt. Saunders were placed in ambush close to the road, and the remainder of the corps remained hidden in the wood. The detachment of the 27th Regiment which was posted near the house then called in their sentinels and marched in full sight away from the creek. A large body of the enemy followed in pursuit, passed the house where Stephenson's company were ambushed and would also have passed Capt. Saunders's men without seeing them had it not been that one of them was heard stifling a laugh. The Americans then fled in every direction, but about one hundred of them were taken or drowned in the creek; among the prisoners was the French officer who commanded them. The only loss of the Rangers was one hussar, who was shot and mortally wounded by a man to whom he had given quarter.

As the enemy were reported to be in force at Hancock's bridge, Simcoe was sent with his Rangers to make a night attack upon their post. Unfortunately for the complete success of the enterprise, the main body of the Americans had been withdrawn. Only thirty men had been left, and these were in Hancock's house, a large brick building near the bridge. Capt. Dunlop's and Stephenson's companies attacked those in the house with such fury that every man in it was killed. This was a lamentable occurrence and has enabled American writers to assert that these men were massacred, but it must be remembered that it was a night attack and that Simcoe's Rangers, instead of this insignificant detachment, expected to meet a force of at least 700 or 800 men, and, of course, a desperate resistance was expected. A patrol of seven men that had been sent down the creek were also surprised by the Rangers and all but one killed.

Two days after this, the Queen's Rangers patrolled to Thompson's bridge, also on Aloes Creek, but it was deserted. The militia were so thoroughly demoralized by the affairs at Quintin's and Hancock's bridges, that on the previous evening when a cow was leisurely approaching Thompson's bridge it was taken for an enemy, fired at and wounded. The American militia, however, did not wait for its onslaught, but took to their heels and never halted until they had placed several miles between themselves and the dangerous bovine. The Rangers returned to Philadelphia on the 31st March. Shortly after this a large drove of fat cattle intended for Washington's army was captured by a clever ruse. They were met about thirty miles from Philadelphia, between the Delaware and Schuylkill, by a friend of the British who passed himself upon the drovers as an American Commissary, billeted them at a neighboring

farm, and immediately galloped to Philadelphia, whence a party of dragoons was sent out for the cattle.

Intelligence was received that General Lacey, with a large force of Pennsylvania militia, was to be at the Crooked Billet, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the 1st May. Simcoe proposed that he should march against him with the Queen's Rangers, and it was arranged that he should be accompanied by a detachment of light infantry and cavalry under Lieut.-Col. Abercrombie. The march, which was a long and severe one, was made at night, and it was planned that the Rangers should make a circuit and get in the rear of Lacey's quarters. Simcoe had arrived at a point where he quitted the road, in order to make the last circuit and get behind the enemy's quarters, and was explaining to his officers the plan of attack—which was that each was to be guided by circumstances, except Capt. Kerr's division, which was to force Lacey's quarters and barricade them for a point to rally at in case of misadventure—when an alarm shot was heard. Abercrombie's cavalry had been discovered by the enemy, who at once decamped. The Rangers cut off some smaller parties, but the main body of Lacey's troops ran so fast that by no efforts could the infantry of the Rangers reach them. Sixty of the Americans were killed or taken, with all their baggage. This flight of Lacey's is what an American historian of the war, Lossing, calls, "cutting his way through." The guides of the Rangers computed their march on this expedition at fifty-eight miles. They lost none in killed and only a few of the men were wounded. Captain McGill's shoe buckle stopped a bullet which might have cost that valuable officer his foot. "This excursion," says Simcoe, "though it failed in the greater part, had its full effect, of intimidating the militia, as they never afterwards appeared but in small parties and like robbers."

On the 11th May, 1778, Sir Harry Clinton succeeded Lord Howe as Commander-in-Chief and received instructions from the Government to evacuate Philadelphia. Simcoe was at this time raised to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. On the 17th June, Col. Simcoe in public orders complimented the Rangers on their bravery and good conduct. The British army evacuated Philadelphia on the 18th June, and the Queen's Rangers marched to Haddenfield as part of General Leslie's division, forming the advance of the left column of the army. They experienced no interruption until the 23rd when at Crosswick's they had a skirmish with the enemy, who attempted to dispute the passage of a bridge, the planks of which they had taken up. The Rangers crossed on the stringers of the bridge, Capt. Armstrong gallantly leading the way with his Grenadiers. On the 24th, the army marched to Allentown, the Rangers still leading the column. There the order of march was changed; and, as

Washington's army was following, the German Yagers, the Queen's Rangers, Light infantry and Dragoons formed its rear guard. That day after the troops had encamped, Simcoe and Lieut. Wickham, while out patrolling, fell in with two Americans, who, deceived by their green clothes, took them for fellow-countrymen. Wickham pretended to be an American officer and introduced Simcoe as Col. Lee. One of the Americans was very glad to see him and said he had a son in his corps, and gave him a full account of the movements of the American army, from which Simcoe said he had been detached for two days. The other man proved to be a committee man from New Jersey. They pointed out the encampment of the British army and were completely deceived, until having told all they knew, and the committee man having said, "I wonder what Clinton is about," Simcoe replied, "You shall ask him for yourself, for we are British." The next day the army marched to Monmouth, and on arriving there the Rangers covered headquarters while the army halted for a day and foraged.

On the 27th June, Colonel Simcoe, with twenty of his Hussars and the grenadier company of infantry, under Captain Armstrong, was ordered to try to cut off a reconnoitering party of the enemy, supposed to be under the command of Lafayette. While advancing Simcoe fell in with a large body of the enemy, who, after firing a volley, fled in a panic, the Baron Steuben who was with them losing his hat in the confusion. A second body of the enemy advanced in force under the command of a general officer, but they were checked and two prisoners taken. Colonel Simcoe received a painful wound in the arm and three of the infantry and two of the Hussars were also wounded, one of the latter mortally. The force that was thus handsomely defeated by sixty of the Rangers consisted of eight hundred New Jersey militia, under General Dickenson. As Simcoe observes, "The American war shows no instance of a larger body of men being discomfited by so small a number."

On the following day the battle of Monmouth was fought. Simcoe being disabled and unable to lead his men, the Queen's Rangers was commanded on that famous day by Capt. Commandant Ross, who had been an officer of the 35th Regiment. He was detached with the Light Infantry under Col. Abercrombie to turn the enemy's left; went through the whole fatigue of that hot day, and although the corps had been under arms all the preceding night, it there gave a striking and singular proof of the vast advantages of its severe training at Philadelphia, by not having a man missing or any that fell out of the ranks through fatigue, yet on that day more than fifty British soldiers died of the heat without receiving a wound. At Monmouth the Americans were badly defeated and only saved from a great disaster by the timely arrival of reinforce-

ments under Washington. During the day the Rangers as usual distinguished themselves, and when the army resumed its march towards Sandy Hook they had the honor of forming its rear guard. The army arrived at Sandy Hook on the 5th of July and there embarked for New York, and Simcoe could boast that in the whole of the arduous march from Philadelphia he had not lost one man by desertion.

III.

After the return of the British army to New York, the Rangers were encamped at King's Bridge, on the Harlem River, and with them were Emmerick's corps of Chasseurs and the three Provincial corps of Hovenden, James and Sandford, most of whom afterwards were affiliated with Tarleton's Legion. The Rangers had previously been supplied with a gun, a three-pounder, and now an Amuzette and three artillery men were added, so that the corps had become a miniature army consisting of horses, foot and artillery. The post they occupied was a very extensive one, much exposed and liable to attack, and as Washington's army was encamped at White Plains, the Rangers had full employment. The American advance corps under General Scott, occupied from Phillip's Creek on the north to New Rochelle on the East River, and sometimes they came in force to Valentine's Hill, which was not more than two miles from Simcoe's camp. The Rangers ambuscaded one of these parties of the enemy and caused them some loss, and there was hardly a day in which they were not actively engaged. Tarleton took command of Hovenden's and James' Provincial corps and became an active colleague of Simcoe in the operations around King's Bridge. Early in August the Rangers and cavalry of Tarleton's Legion penetrated several miles into the enemy's lines, and at Mamaronec captured the guard there, two or three commissaries who were in a fishing party, and forty horses, and returned without accident. This, like most of the Rangers' affairs, was a night attack, and although the results seem small there was no bolder or more remarkable operation in the whole war.

At this time the Americans were joined by a party of sixty Stockbridge Indians and they speedily made their presence known by an attack on one of Emmerick's patrols beyond King's Bridge. Simcoe rightly judged that the Indians and American light troops would be likely to make another attack next day and he resolved to lie in ambush for them. His idea was that as the enemy moved forward he would be able to gain the heights in their rear and attack them. In pursuance of these intentions, Lieut.-Col. Emmerick was detached with his Chasseurs and ordered to post himself in a house designated, but he unfortunately

mistook a nearer house for the one at a greater distance of the same name and this error nearly spoiled the plan. Emmerick then sent forward a patrol. Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, who was half-way up a tree, on the top of which was a drummer boy, saw a flanking party of the enemy approach. The troops had scarcely fallen into their ranks when a smart firing was heard from the Indians, who had lined the fences of the road and were exchanging shots with Emmerick, whom they had discovered. The Queen's Rangers moved rapidly to gain the heights and Tarleton immediately advanced with the Hussars and Legion cavalry. Not being able to pass the fences in his front, he made a circuit to return further on their right, which being reported to Simcoe he broke from the column of the Rangers with the Grenadier Company and directing Major Ross to conduct the corps to the heights, advanced to the road and arrived without being perceived within ten yards of the Indians, who now gave a yell and fired upon the Grenadier Company, wounding four of them and Simcoe. The Indians were driven from the fences and Tarleton got among them with the cavalry and pursued them rapidly down Courtland Ridge, while Simcoe joined the battalion and seized the heights. An American captain of light infantry and some of his men were taken, but a body of them under Major Stewart left the Indians and fled. Forty of the Indians were killed or desperately wounded, among the former being the Chief Nimham. The Indians were so demoralized by this affair that a large number of them who had intended to join Washington's army gave up their design. The Legion cavalry had one man killed and one man wounded; several of the Rangers were wounded, two of them being Hussars.

Col. Gist, who commanded a light corps of Americans, was posted at Babcock's house near Yonkers and from thence made frequent patrols. Simcoe resolved to attack him and if possible capture his party, and made such dispositions of the Rangers, Tarleton's Legion, Wreden's German Yagers and Emmerick's infantry as seemed likely to effect that object. Gist would certainly have been captured with his whole force, for the Rangers had passed all his sentinels and got in his rear, but for the blunders of a portion of the German Yagers who were to have seized a bridge, but neglected to do so, the only one by which Gist could have escaped. Gist got away, but one of his patrols was captured and his camp destroyed, and soon afterwards Washington quitted White Plains with his army, a result which was largely due to the continual checks which his light troops had received.

In the latter part of September, the British outposts were advanced and the Queen's Rangers with Delancey's, Emmerick's, and the Legion

Cavalry, all under Col. Simcoe, formed a flying camp between the Bronx River and Chester Creek. As this corps was liable to be struck at, it seldom camped two days and nights in the same place and constantly occupied a strong position. In October, Gen. Grant being about to embark for the West Indies, was so well satisfied with the Queen's Rangers that he offered to take with him that corps among the number of chosen troops destined for that service.

This highly-flattering offer was declined by Simcoe from a feeling that to accept it would not be just to the native American non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Major Ross, however, went on the expedition as Brigade Major and was killed at St. Christopher. Capt. Armstrong of the Grenadiers became major in his room.

The last exploit of the Queen's Rangers this year was the capture of Col. Thomas, a very active partizan of the enemy, and the breaking up of a post of dragoons. These services, which involved a march of fifty miles, were successfully accomplished, and on the 19th November the Rangers went into winter quarters at Oyster Bay, Long Island. This post was greatly exposed to attack, there being no available support nearer than Jamaica, thirty miles distant, where the British Grenadiers lay. Simcoe elaborately fortified his post and arranged a general plan of defence in case of attack. No attack, however, was made, although several were contemplated by the enemy. The Hussars of the Rangers, who had heretofore belonged to the several infantry companies, were now formed into a separate troop, and Lieut. Wickham became their captain. The situation of Oyster Bay was well calculated to secure the health of the soldiery; the water was excellent, vegetables and oysters were abundant, and the Rangers were kept in a high state of efficiency for the field. New York being in great want of forage, Oyster Bay became a central place of deposit for it, and, frequently, expeditions towards the eastern and interior parts of the island were made to enforce the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. Excursions were also made frequently to execute other orders relative to the intercourse with the inhabitants within the American lines, and to escort messengers between Sir William Erskine, who commanded on the east end of the island and Jamaica. On one of these expeditions, on the 11th April, 1779, Capt. Kerr, together with Sergeant James McHardy and privates John Stokes and Henry McBroon of his company, were captured by the enemy.

During the winter the corps was constantly exercised in the firing motions and charging with bayonets, upon their respective parades. As the season opened they were assembled together and trained to attack a supposed enemy posted behind fences, a common position of the Ameri-

cans. They were instructed not to fire but to charge bayonets with their muskets loaded. The light infantry and Hussars were put under the direction of Capt. Saunders, who taught them to gallop through woods, and, acting together, the light infantry learned to run by holding the horses' manes. The cavalry were also instructed, as the infantry lay flat on the ground, to gallop through their files. The captains of companies were forbidden to teach their men to march in slow time, and the orders were, "to pay great attention to the instruction of their men in charging with the bayonet, in which case the charge was never to be less than three hundred yards, gradually increasing in celerity from its first onset, taking great care that the grand division has its ranks perfectly close and the pace adapted to the shortest men."

On the 2nd May, 1779, the Queen's Rangers was by general orders styled and numbered "The First American Regiment," and its officers declared to be entitled to have their rank permanent in America and to receive half-pay in case the regiment was disbanded. "The Queen's Rangers," says Simcoe, "consisting of 360 rank and file, in great health and activity, left their cantonments on the 18th May, and by a given route arrived at King's Bridge, and encamped there on the 27th, and formed the advance of the right column of the army which marched from thence on the 29th to a position extending from Phillip's house to East Chester heights. The Rangers marched on June 3rd to Croton Bridge, where the enemy had been collecting the cattle of the country, seized them, took some prisoners, and returned to their quarters. On the 24th they again advanced to Croton Bridge and took a considerable number of prisoners. They were actively engaged in various services in the advance of the army until late in July, when they again occupied their old post of the previous year at King's Bridge. On the 5th August, at midnight, word was brought to Simcoe that a party of American dragoons had surprised and captured a large number of Loyalists at West Chester. He at once started in pursuit with the Rangers, leaving orders for the Legion and Emmerick's corps to follow. The cavalry pursued the enemy so expeditiously that most of the Loyalists whom they had taken escaped, and at New Rochelle the Americans were overtaken. Colonel White, who commanded them, abandoned his infantry and fled with his cavalry, the infantry throwing themselves behind a stone wall, from which they fired a volley at Simcoe's Hussars as they attempted to rush past, killing or wounding four of them and then taking to their heels. Col. Diemar, who commanded an independent troop of hussars which followed the Rangers, pursued them across the creek, the losses of the enemy's infantry amounting to twelve, of whom several were drowned in the creek. The enemy's cavalry were pursued to Byram's Bridge,

dropping the remainder of the captured Loyalists in their flight. On the 8th August, the light troops fell back to the redoubts and a grand guard being in advance, the Rangers were, for the first time since they left their winter quarters on the 18th May, permitted to take off their coats at night.

The Buck's County Dragoons and Capt. Diemar's Hussars were placed now under Simcoe's orders and on the 13th August the corps marched for their old post, Oyster Bay, where they arrived on the 17th. This movement was made because it was thought the enemy contemplated an attack on some of the British posts on Long Island. In October, the Rangers marched to Richmond on Staten Island, where they relieved a regiment that had been very sickly while there. Simcoe immediately ordered their huts to be destroyed and encamped his corps.

From this point Simcoe and his Rangers performed one of the most remarkable exploits of the whole war. He had information that fifty flat boats on carriages, capable of holding 100 men each, were on the road from Delaware to Washington's army, and that they had been assembled at Van Victor's Bridge on the Raritan. Simcoe proposed to the commander-in-chief to burn them, and the plan was approved and ordered to be put into execution. On the night of the 25th October, the troops detailed for the service, consisting of the Queen's Rangers, both cavalry and infantry, Stewart's New Jersey Cavalry and Capt. Sandford's troop, embarked at Billop's Point. At Elizabethtown Point the infantry were landed and ambuscaded every avenue of the town. The cavalry then marched for Van Victor's Bridge, Major Armstrong of the infantry being ordered to re-embark as soon as the cavalry left, land at South Amboy and proceed to South River Bridge where he was to lie in ambush. Simcoe with his cavalry proceeded to Van Victor's Bridge, everywhere passing themselves off as belonging to Lee's American Legion. They destroyed the boats at Van Victor's bridge, captured a number of prisoners, and then, as the country was beginning to assemble in their rear, returned. They burnt Somerset court house and liberated some Loyalist prisoners there. In passing an ambuscade formed by a body of men under one Mariner, Simcoe's horse was killed and he so severely stunned by the fall that he was made prisoner. Three of his men were also made prisoners from the same cause, but the rest got off in spite of all the efforts made to intercept them, dispersed all the militia they fell in with, killed some, among others a Captain Vorhees, and captured others, and at South River joined Major Armstrong, whose infantry had taken several prisoners. The Queen's Rangers returned to Richmond that evening, the cavalry having marched upwards of eighty miles without having refreshment, and the infantry thirty. Col. Harry Lee, father

of the late General Lee, in his memoirs of the war, gives an account of this remarkable expedition, in which he pays a handsome compliment to Simcoe and his Rangers, the more valuable as it is the testimony of an enemy. He says:—

“This officer commanded a legionary corps called the Queen's Rangers and had during the war signalized himself on various occasions. He was a man of letters and, like the Romans and Grecians, cultivated science amid the turmoil of camps. He was enterprising, resolute and persevering; weighing well his project before entered upon, and promptly seizing every advantage which offered in the course of execution. Geo. Washington, expecting a French fleet on our coast in 1779-80, and desirous of being thoroughly prepared for moving up on New York in case the combined force should warrant it, had made ready a number of boats which were placed at Middlebrook, a small village up the Raritan River, above Brunswick. Sir Henry Clinton being informed of this preparation, determined to destroy the boats. The enterprise was committed to Lieut.-Col. Simcoe. He crossed from New York to Elizabeth-town Point with his cavalry, and setting out after night, he reached Middlebrook undiscovered and unexpected. Having executed his object he returned by a circuitous route. Instead of turning towards Perth Amboy, which was supposed to be the most probable course, keeping the Raritan on his right, he passed that river, taking the direction towards Monmouth County leaving Brunswick some miles to his left. Here was stationed a body of militia who, being apprised (it being now day) of the enemy's proximity, made a daring effort to stop him, but failed in the attempt. Simcoe, bringing up the rear, had his horse killed, by which accident he was made prisoner. The cavalry, deprived of their leader, continued to press forward under the second in command, still holding the route to English Town. As soon as the militia at Brunswick moved upon the enemy, an express was despatched to Lieut.-Col. Lee, then posted in the neighbourhood of English Town, waiting for the expected arrival of the French fleet, advising him of this extraordinary adventure.

“The Legion Cavalry instantly advanced towards the British horse, but notwithstanding the utmost diligence was used to gain the road leading to South Amboy (which now was plainly the object) before the enemy could reach it, the American cavalry did not effect it. Nevertheless the pursuit was continued, and the Legion horse came up with the rear soon after a body of infantry sent over to South Amboy from Staten Island by Sir Henry Clinton to meet Simcoe, had joined and gave safety to the harassed and successful foe.

"This enterprise was considered by both armies among the hand-somest exploits of the war. Simcoe executed completely his object, then deemed very important, and traversed the country from Elizabethtown Point to South Amboy—55 miles—in the course of the night and morning; passing through a most hostile region of armed citizens; necessarily skirting Brunswick, a military station, proceeding not more than eight or nine miles from the Legion of Lee, his last point of danger, which became increased by the debilitated condition to which his troops were reduced by previous fatigue. What is very extraordinary, Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, being obliged to feed once in the course of the night, stopped at a depot of forage collected for the Continental army, assumed the character of Lee's cavalry, waked up the commissary about midnight, drew the customary allowance of forage and gave the usual vouchers, signing the name of the Legion Quartermaster, without being discovered by the American Forage Commissary or his assistants. The dress of both corps was the same, green coatees and leather breeches; yet the success of the stratagem is astonishing."

After this brilliant exploit the Rangers went into winter quarters at Richmond, which they secured and fortified under the able direction of Major Armstrong. Lieut.-Col. Simcoe returned to his corps from imprisonment on the last day of December, 1779, having been exchanged.

IV.

Early in the winter of 1779-80, the Sound between New Jersey and Staten Island became frozen over so as to be capable of being crossed by artillery, and an attack on the latter was looked upon as very probable. The whole British force on the island was less than 1,800 effective men, under the command of General Stirling, while the force which threatened the island was under the command of the American general, who called himself Earl of Stirling. On January 15th the Americans, numbering 3,000 strong, crossed on the ice and entered Staten Island, but the threatened attack was of a very feeble character, and they speedily returned to the mainland. Soon after this Simcoe formed the bold design of capturing General Washington, who was then quartered at a considerable distance from his army and nearer New York. Simcoe's plan was to march by very secret ways, made the more so by the inclement season, and to arrive near General Washington's quarters by daylight, to tie up his horses in a swamp, and to storm the quarters and attack his guard on foot. For this purpose his party were to carry muskets as well as swords, and he meant it to consist of eighty men, indiscriminately taken from the cavalry or infantry, with an officer, besides those of the staff, to every six men. This plan was foiled by a sudden order which arrived

for the Hussars of the Rangers to go with a convoy to New York. Simcoe, however, took two hundred infantry with him to surprise an enemy's post at Woodbridge, leaving Major Armstrong with some infantry and the cannon on the heights at the Old Blazing Star to cover their return. The depth of the snow prevented the men from marching, except on the beaten road; no post was found at Woodbridge, and the posts further on, to which he advanced, were alarmed and the surprise failed. An attempt was made to stop the Rangers on their return, but they scattered the enemy's militia like chaff and got back to Staten Island with the loss of one man, who was killed by a chance shot of the sentinels.

Nothing of moment occurred until the 23rd March, 1780, when the infantry of the Rangers received orders to embark for Charlestown, S.C., which they did on the 4th April. Capt. Wickham was left with the Hussars in the town of Richmond and a detachment of the 82nd Regiment occupied the redoubts. The Hessian Regiment of Ditforth, Queen's Rangers, Volunteers of Ireland, and Prince of Wales Volunteers, under the command of Col. Westerhagen sailed on the 7th. The Rangers arrived at Stony Inlet on the 18th, and, passing the Ashley river, arrived at camp before Charlestown on the 21st, where they covered the troops employed in the siege of that place, by extending between the Ashley and Cooper rivers. The infantry consisted of 400 rank and file, and there was not a sick man among them. The soldiers were new-clothed and accoutred and the régiment was greatly congratulated on its fine appearance. Charlestown, which was defended by General Lincoln, surrendered to the British on the 12th May, and immediately after the capitulation the Rangers marched to Dorchester, from which they returned to Charlestown and on the 31st May embarked for New York.

Capt. Wickham, with the Queen's Rangers, Hussars, who were left at Richmond, had in the meantime not been idle. On the 15th April, the cavalry on Staten Island, consisting of Cornet Tucker, and 20 of the 17th Regiment of light dragoons, Capt. Wickham with his troop of 45 Queen's Rangers, and Capt. Diemar with his troop of 40 Hussars, crossed at Cole's ferry and were joined by Major DuBuy with 300 of the Regiment DeBoise and 50 of Col. Beverley Robinson's corps, the Loyal American Regiment. At New Bridge, Sergeant McLaughlan, with six of the Rangers in advance, fell in with and either killed or captured the whole of a small American outpost. Leaving fifty infantry to guard the bridge, the detachment continued their march to Hopper Town where they designed to surprise Col. Bailey who was stationed there with 300 soldiers. Cornet Spencer, with twelve of the Rangers' Hussars, and Cornet Tucker, with the same number of the 17th Dragoons, formed the advance guard; then followed Capt. Diemar with his troop; the infantry and the

remainder of the cavalry closed the rear. Hopper Town was a straggling village a mile long, Col. Bailey's quarters being at the further end. The nearest building was the Court House which contained an officer's piquet of 20 men, and covered the bridge over which the troops must pass. The advance was ordered to force the bridge, which they did in gallant style, and pushed forward through the town at full speed; while the rest of the cavalry dispersed to pick up the fugitives and take possession of their abandoned quarters. Cornet Spencer, on arriving at Bailey's post with six men only, the rest not being able to keep up, found twenty-five men drawn up on the road opposite to him, on the further side of the hollow, with Bailey's quarters on the right and a strong fence and swamp on their left. The officer in command, who was afterwards discovered to be Bailey, retreated with his men to the house, which was of stone. Cornet Spencer, with his party, now augmented to twelve, passed the ravine and, taking possession of the angles of the house, ordered some of his men to dismount and attempt to force one of the windows. Some servants from a small outhouse commenced a fire; Corporal Burt, with three men was sent to them, broke open the door, and took nine prisoners. Cornet Spencer made several offers to parley with those who defended the house, but to no purpose; they kept up a continual fire; and finding it impossible to break open the door or force the windows, he set fire to one angle of the roof, which was of wood. He again offered the inmates quarters if they would surrender, but they refused. By this time some of the speediest of the cavalry had come to his assistance and firing ceased. Captains Deimar and Wickham, who had collected a great number of prisoners, now joined the advance. Col. Bailey, as he opened the door to surrender was most unfortunately shot by one of Diemar's Hussars, so that he died three days afterwards. Of the Rangers' advance guards, two men were killed and two wounded, and one man of the 17th Regiment was also killed. In this house Col. Bailey, two captains, three subalterns and twenty-one soldiers were taken, and in all twelve officers and one hundred and eighty-two men were made prisoners. Major DuBuy gave the Rangers the highest praise for their gallant services on this occasion.

On the 21st June the infantry of the Rangers landed on Staten Island and marched to Richmond Redoubts. At midnight Simcoe received orders to proceed instantly to Elizabethtown Point, where General Knyphausen's army was encamped. There the Hussars of the rangers joined the regiment. Lieut. McNab, who commanded them, had found an opportunity of distinguishing himself by the intrepidity with which he advanced into Elizabethtown, amidst the fire of the enemy, in order to entice them into an ambushade which had been laid for them but

which they were too cautious to fall into. That evening the Queen's Rangers and the Yagers attacked the enemy's advance post, for the purpose of taking some prisoners who might give intelligence, in which they succeeded, with the loss of two men, killed.

On the 23rd June, General Matthews with a division of the troops, marched before day to Springfield; the Rangers making the advance guard. The enemy's smaller parties fell back upon a larger one, which was well posted on an eminence, covered on the right by a thicket and on the left by an orchard; the road being in a deep hollow between them. While the battalions of General Skinner's brigade who flanked the march, were exchanging shots with these troops, Lieut.-Col. Simcoe closed the companies of the Rangers and directed them to rush down the hollow road in column without firing, and then by wheeling to the right, to ascend to the orchard and divide the enemy's parties. This was done and Capt. Stephenson, who led both the riflemen and light infantry company, obtained the ground on their flank without loss, making several prisoners. The enemy fled and the Rangers pursued closely on the right. On the left, the enemy finding themselves liable to be outflanked by the Rangers, also retired and crossed the bridge at Springfield, where they had some cannon. They fired a few shots by which two of the Rangers were killed as they slept. General Matthews then halted until the arrival of Gen. Knyphausen with the main body of the army. A very heavy fire being heard from this column, the Rangers proceeded, unopposed, over the brook and attacked the enemy on the heights, dispersing them without loss. The column then marched to Springfield, but while about to execute another forward movement, Gen. Knyphausen received orders from the commander-in-chief to return immediately to New York, news having been received that a French armament, destined for Rhode Island, was about to land. Two or three hours were given for refreshments and then the orders were given to march back to Elizabethtown Point. The Rangers were ordered to cover the retreat of the army, and, to deceive the enemy as to the intended movement, took up their position in an old orchard which enabled them to interdict the passage of the river. The American General Greene, with the bulk of his army, occupied a strong position on the hills and despatched two or three field pieces to the right flank of the British, but their cannonade had little effect. His light troops, and militia, in great numbers, came as close to the front as the intervening thickets could shelter them and kept a constant, though irregular fire on every side. Most of these shot passed over the heads of the Rangers or dropped with little effect in the hollows which concealed them. On their right ran a rivulet forming small and swampy islets, covered with thickets. Assisted by the irregularity of the ground, the

enemy were gradually approaching: Lieut.-Col. Simcoe waded to one of these islets with Captain Kerr, whom with his company he left in ambush, with orders if the enemy advanced to give them one well-directed fire, and immediately to recross to the regiment. "Capt. Kerr," says Simcoe, "executed his orders judiciously; many of the enemy were seen to fall: the thicket he quitted was not again attempted by them, but it became the centre to which the principal part of their fire was directed." The army, having rested three hours, marched towards Elizabethtown, and the retreat was not discovered by the enemy for some time. They retired in two columns, the Rangers closing one and the Yagers the other. The latter were attacked, but the Rangers went to their assistance and the enemy retired. In these operations, for which they received a great deal of praise, the Rangers had two men killed and ten wounded.

The army having returned to New York the Rangers proceeded to Odle's Hill and took their post in front of the line. Simcoe was obliged to go to New York to recover his health, and the regiment was in general very sickly. He returned to his corps on the 19th July, and proceeded with it to Long Island. He marched to Huntingdon, where one hundred of the militia cavalry of the Island joined him. This corps being destined to preserve communication overland between the fleet, which lay off the eastern end of Long Island and New York. Simcoe, at this time through the Adjutant-General, Major Andre, communicated his wishes and his hopes to the Commander-in-Chief, that in case of any attack on Rhode Island, he would employ the Rangers in it; to which Major Andre replied, "The general assures you, that the Rangers shall be pitted against a French regiment, the first time he can procure a meeting."

The Queen's Rangers remained at the east end of Long Island until the 9th August, when they fell back to Coram, from whence they returned eastward on the 15th, being joined by the King's American Regiment. They returned to Oyster Bay on the 23rd August, after a fatiguing march of three hundred miles in very hot and sultry weather. Immediately after this the Rangers were augmented by two troops of dragoons, which were placed under the command of Captains Saunders and Shank, whom Simcoe describes as "officers of distinguished merit."

Simcoe was entrusted with a knowledge of the negotiations, which culminated in Arnold's treason and also in the death of Major Andre, who was his personal friend, and for whom the Rangers went into mourning. They were to have been entrusted with a very hazardous service in connection with these events had occasion called for it, such was the

esteem in which they were held by the army and the Commander-in-Chief. On the 8th October the Rangers resumed their old post at Richmond, Staten Island, and shortly afterwards Captain Saunders with his Lieutenant Wilson and Cornet Merritt, embarked for Virginia in the expedition with General Leslie. Captain Agnew, who had been practically unfit for service for three years, owing to a wound received at the battle of Brandywine, also went with Leslie, and his father, John Agnew, the Chaplain of the regiment.

In the latter part of October it was generally supposed that the enemy meditated an attempt upon Staten Island. Lafayette, with an army, was in the neighbourhood, and had been heard to boast that he would plant French colours on Richmond redoubts. This boast was read to the Rangers in public orders and excited great indignation. The Highland company immediately assembled and marched to the redoubt, which in the distribution of posts was allotted to them and, displaying their national banner, with which they were accustomed to commemorate St. Andrew's day, fixed it on the ramparts saying, "No Frenchman or rebel shall ever pull it down." The Rangers were prepared to repel any attack which might be made upon their redoubts. About this time a false alarm, which was given by an armed vessel stationed at Newark Bay, occasioned a considerable movement in the army, and troops from New York embarked to reinforce Staten Island; the post at Richmond being supposed to be the object of attack. On the first gun being fired, patrols had been made on all sides by the cavalry, and the infantry slept undisturbed, Lieut.-Col. Simcoe apprehending the alarm to be false. The Rangers were very alert on guard and proud of their regimental character, of not giving false alarms or being surprised; and "the sentinel," as Simcoe remarked in orders, "felt a manly pleasure in reflecting that the lives and honour of the regiment was entrusted to his care, and that under his protection his comrades slept in security." But greater events than any attack that Lafayette could make were on the carpet. The regiment early in December was ordered to Virginia and was about to enter upon the last and most brilliant of its six campaigns, a campaign in which it proved its enormous superiority to any troops, whether French or American, that were in the field opposed to it.

V.

The expedition for Virginia on which the Queen's Rangers had embarked, was under the command of General Benedict Arnold. They embarked on the 11th December, 1780, and with the Rangers, went Captain Althouse's company of York Volunteers and Captain Thomas of the

Buck's County Volunteers. Captain Evan Thomas, it may be stated here, went to New Brunswick after the war and died at Pennfield, Charlotte County, in 1835, at the age of 90, leaving many descendants. Captain Althouse also went to that province, was a grantee of St. John, and died in New Brunswick, where no doubt some of his descendants still reside. The commander-in-chief had directed Simcoe to raise another troop of dragoons, the command of which was given to Lieut. Cooke of the 17th Dragoons, who remained in New York to recruit. Before Arnold embarked he issued an order against depredations in the country to which they were bound. The expedition arrived in the Chesapeake on the 30th December, but several ships were missing. Arnold did not wait for them, but pushed up the James River, capturing a number of small American vessels on the way. The enemy had a battery at Hood's Point and seemed disposed to bar the passage of the river. Simcoe landed with 130 of the Rangers and the Light Infantry and Grenadiers of the 80th Regiment to attack this battery, but the enemy fled and abandoned it. The guns were then dismounted and the troops re-embarked and were taken up the river as far as Westover, where they were again landed. From Westover, to Richmond, the capital, was a distance of thirty miles, and as Arnold's force did not number 800 men, he was in doubt as to the propriety of advancing as far as Richmond. Simcoe, however, persuaded him to undertake the enterprise, and the troops marched towards the capital of Virginia, that goal which the Northern troops were four years trying to reach during the late Civil War. On the second day's march a number of prisoners were taken, and when within seven miles of Richmond a patrol of the enemy appeared and immediately fled at full speed. Jefferson was at Richmond and had called out the militia of the State to defend the capital. The American militia were drawn up on Richmond Hill, on the south side of Shakoe Creek. Simcoe, with his Rangers, advanced to dislodge them. He marched his infantry up the hill to the right in small detachments, and brought his cavalry up in front, although the ground was so steep that the men had to dismount and lead their horses. The militia fled to the woods in great confusion, and the American militia in the town of Richmond also made their escape. The enemy were pursued by Simcoe's cavalry, with Captain Shank and Lieutenant Spencer, for four or five miles, and they captured a number of them, with their horses. On his return to Richmond, Simcoe received orders to set out immediately for Westham, six miles from Richmond, where the Americans had a magazine and cannon foundry. The Rangers immediately started on this new enterprise, destroyed all the cannon they found there, burnt down the foundry and threw the

powder into the river. They returned towards Westover, the march being a very severe one owing to the rain.

On the night of the 8th January, Simcoe made a patrol from Westover to Long Bridge, with forty of his cavalry. Before they had advanced two miles they fell in with two of the enemy's videttes, one of whom they captured, and also a negro, whom they had intercepted while on his way to the British, and freedom. From these people they learned that the enemy were assembled at Charles City Court House, and that the corps which had appeared that day, opposite Westover, to the number of nearly 400 men, lay about two miles in advance of their main body and on the road to Westover. Simcoe immediately resolved to march towards them, the negro guiding the party by an unfrequented pathway between the 400 of the enemy thought to be in advance and the main body at Charles City Court House. It turned out, however, that the advance party had gained the main body; Simcoe, therefore, met with no interruption until he got near the Court House, when a vidette gave the alarm. Simcoe at once made a rush for the enemy at the Court House. A scene of indescribable confusion followed. After firing a few shots the militia fled and dispersed, many of them not stopping until they reached Williamsburg. It appeared that there were eight hundred of these heroes at the Court House, all under the command of General Nelson. Some of them were taken, others wounded and a few drowned in the mill pond. The Rangers had four Hussars wounded, one of them, Sergeant James Adams, mortally. Simcoe relates that this gallant soldier, sensible of his condition, said, "My beloved Colonel, I do not mind dying, but for God's sake, do not leave me in the hands of the Rebels." Sergt. Adams, who was an Englishman, died at Westover on the 7th and was buried in the colors which had been displayed and taken from Hood's battery. This night attack on Charles River Court House, by which 800 men were defeated and dispersed by 40 Queen's Rangers, was one of the most daring exploits of the war and shows how little account that splendid regiment made of their enemies.

Arnold having been joined by the remainder of his expeditionary force, which had been delayed by the non-arrival of the vessels in which it was embarked, dropped down to Flour de Hundred, where Simcoe was ordered to land and surprise a body of American militia at Bland's Mills. Simcoe took the infantry of the Rangers with him and Col. Beverley Robinson's Loyal American regiment. The detachment had not proceeded above two miles when the Loyal Americans, who were in front, received a heavy fire. There was no room to extend the front, as the road ran through a thick wood. The troops were ordered to charge and the enemy, although strongly posted, fled. The Loyal Americans

had twenty killed or wounded; among the latter was Captain Christopher Hatch, who afterwards settled in New Brunswick and died at St. Andrews, where some of his descendants still reside. Beverley Robinson, Colonel of the regiment, was a member of the first Council of New Brunswick, but never took his seat. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Beverley Robinson, Jr., also went to that province and was a member of its Council for many years, and his descendants still live there. John Robinson, brother of the last mentioned Beverley, was a lieutenant in the same regiment and also settled in New Brunswick. He was father of the late Beverley Robinson, treasurer of that province, and of the late John M. Robinson, barrister of St. John. There were no less than five Robinsons in the Loyal American Regiment, the others besides those already named being Christopher and Robert Robinson, near relatives of Col. Beverley Robinson. Robert Robinson, who was a lieutenant, was the grandfather of Thos. M. Robinson, late manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office of St. John. He retired with the half-pay of a Captain and settled in Wilmot, N.S., and afterwards removed to Digby, where he died. Christopher was the father of Sir Beverley, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who died in 1863, and grandfather of Sir Lucan Robinson, who resided in England.

Arnold, having removed the guns from Hood's batteries, dropped down the river to Harding's Ferry and from thence marched to Springfield. Simcoe and his Rangers then proceeded to M'Kie's mills, where he attacked and dispersed a considerable force of the enemy; he next captured an officer and 12 men and, by means of the former, induced the whole body of militia to surrender on parole. The next day the army continued its march and the Rangers went to Portsmouth, where they arrived on the 11th January, after capturing or dispersing two or three detachments of Americans on the march.

Simcoe in his work gives an incident which occurred at this time, which presents, although told in the simplest language, a vivid picture of the horrors of war. "On the 25th," says Simcoe, "Col. Dundas, with a party of the 80th and a detachment of the Queen's Rangers crossed Elizabeth River and went into Princess Ann. This party returned at night, and on its arrival at the ferry an account came from General Arnold that some of the artillery, who had been foraging on the road to the Great Bridge, had been attacked, their waggons taken and the officer killed. The general ordered a detachment to be passed over from Norfolk to endeavour to retake the waggons; the troops had just arrived from a fatiguing march; the night was closing in and it began to rain tremendously. Lieut.-Col. Simcoe ferried over, as ordered, to Herbert's Point, 14 Yagers and Rangers; they were joined by the conductor of the

artillery, who had escaped, and from his account it appeared that the officer was not dead, and that the enemy were but few in number. After the party had advanced a mile, an artilleryman, who had escaped and lay hid in the bushes, came out and informed him that Lieut. Rynd lay not far off. Lieut.-Col. Simcoe found him dreadfully mangled and mortally wounded; he sent for an ox-cart from a neighboring farm, on which the unfortunate young gentleman was placed. The rain continued in a violent manner, which precluded all pursuit of the enemy; it now grew more tempestuous and ended in a perfect hurricane, accompanied with incessant lightning. This small party slowly moved back towards Herbert's ferry; it was with difficulty that the drivers and attendants on the carts could find their way; the soldiers marched on with their bayonets fixed, linked in ranks together, covering the road. The creaking of the wagon and the groans of the youth added to the horror of the night; the road was no longer to be traced when it quitted the woods; and it was a great satisfaction that a flash of lightning, which glared among the ruins of Norfolk, disclosed Herbert's house. Here a boat was procured which conveyed the unhappy youth to the hospital ship, where he died next day."

On the 29th January, Simcoe was sent to fortify the post at Great Bridge, which was accomplished in a few days. The Americans, who no longer dared to meet the Rangers in battle, continually fired at night upon their sentinels, until Simcoe dressed up a figure with a blanket coat to represent a sentinel, at which they fired half the night, the real sentinels being concealed. This shamed them out of their unsoldier-like practice.

On the 5th February, the works at Great Bridge being completed, the Rangers were relieved and marched to Portsmouth, taking some prisoners on the way. On the 10th they were detached to Kemp's Landing and dispersed a marauding party under a New England officer named Weeks, the latter being driven into a swamp and escaping with great difficulty. On the 6th March, Quarter-Master McGill and 12 Hussars of the Rangers accompanied Lt.-Col. Dundas and part of his regiment to Hampton, where they destroyed some stores and boats. On their return they found 200 American militia drawn up behind a wet ditch to dispute their passage. McGill with his Hussars, a few Yagers and the mounted officers, 26 in all, charged them and broke them, and the infantry coming up, they fled in all directions, with the loss of 60 killed, wounded or taken. Capt. Stewart, of the 8th, was killed in this gallant charge and Lieut. Salisbury, of the navy, who had come for sport, was wounded.

On the 11th March a detachment of the Rangers, under Lieutenant St. John Dunlop, surprised a party of Weeks' men and killed or captured ten of them, and received the thanks of Simcoe for their exploit in public orders. Soon after this, Captain McCrea, of the Queen's Rangers, having command of the post at Great Bridge, sallied out against a party of the enemy that had frequently fired upon his sentinels, surprised them, put them to rout and pinned a label upon one of the men who had been killed, threatening to lay in ashes any house near his front that they should harbour in.

On the 18th March, Lafayette, with an American army, appeared before Arnold's works at Portsmouth, Simcoe and his Rangers being at that time detached on a foraging expedition. The post at Great Bridge was threatened by General Gregory with 1,200 men, but the Americans were never too eager to attack a work which was held by any part of the Queen's Rangers, so that the demonstration ended in nothing. On the 27th March, General Phillips arrived at Portsmouth and took command of the British forces there, which were now largely augmented. The light infantry went into cantonments at Kemp's and the Queen's Rangers at Newtown, with instructions to hold themselves ready to move at the shortest notice. The Rangers had now added to them Captain Diemar's troop of Hussars, then at New York, and which were placed under the command of Captain Cooke.

An active campaign was now in contemplation and General Phillips gave his final orders preparatory to taking the field. On the 18th April the troops embarked at Portsmouth and fell down to Hampton Roads. The object of the expedition was the surprise of a body of the enemy at Williamsburgh and in this movement the Rangers were attached to Arnold's division which was to land below Williamsburg. The troops arrived off Burrell's ferry on the 19th. There the enemy had thrown up entrenchments, which appeared to be fully manned. As soon as Simcoe landed the enemy fled and with 40 cavalry he immediately proceeded to Yorktown, while the infantry of the Rangers marched with the army to Williamsburg. Next morning Simcoe galloped into Yorktown with his Hussars, surprised and secured a few of the artillerymen, drove the others off, and burnt the barracks. At Williamsburg the army had met with no resistance, the only skirmish being one that Quartermaster McGill, of the Queen's Rangers, and his Hussars had with a Rebel patrol, which he defeated and dispersed.

The army proceeded up the James River for the purpose of destroying the enemy's stores at Petersburg, the advance guard being formed of the Queen's Rangers, Yagers and Althouse's rifle company. On the 24th April the troops landed and passed the night at City Point and next day

they marched towards Petersburg. When within two miles of that place the army halted until the troops in the rear closed up. The enemy were seen at a distance, but upon being approached gave one volley and fled. A sergeant with the party of Yagers got upon their flank and fired upon them with great effect as they retreated. The artillery were brought up and fired upon the enemy, who were drawn up a quarter of a mile away. Simcoe and his Rangers passed through the wood, to gain the enemy's flank, while Col. Abercrombie advanced in front against the enemy, who fled so rapidly that the Rangers could not get an opportunity of closing with them. The Americans, who were commanded by Baron Steuben, finally got across the Appamatox River, destroying the bridge behind them, with the loss of one hundred killed and wounded. The British loss was one man killed and ten wounded. Steuben and his forces retired to Chesterfield Court House, ten miles distant.

Next day the bridge was repaired and the Rangers crossed the river. Gen. Phillips, with one division of the army, went to Chesterfield Court House, while the Rangers, the 80th and 76th regiments went to Osbourne's where the enemy had some shipping. The first notice they had of the approach of the British was the firing of their cannon. Arnold, who commanded, sent a flag of truce to the enemy, offering half the contents of their cargoes in case they did not destroy any part, but they answered that they were determined to defend their ships and would sink rather than surrender. An immediate attack was made and one of the ships which was fired upon by the Rangers with musketry, and one boat's crew that was trying to escape, surrendered to Lieut. Spencer. Lieut. Fitzpatrick of Capt. Kerr's Company and Volunteer Andrew Armstrong with 12 of the Rangers, took the boat and boarded the ship, of which he took possession. The Highland Company were then sent on board the captured frigate and Fitzpatrick immediately rowed to the most distant ship of the fleet. A scene of great confusion followed. The enemy had scuttled several of their ships; others, boarded by the intrepid Fitzpatrick, were on fire, and though cannon and musketry from the opposite shore kept up a smart fire upon him, he still rowed on. He put three men on board one ship and cut her cable, and he left Volunteer Armstrong with three men in another, while he himself attended the headmost, the guns of which he turned upon the enemy. One ship was blown up and set fire to, the frigate "Tempest," the ship first taken; the Highlanders with difficulty succeeded in extinguishing the flames. "To add to the horror," says Simcoe, "Volunteer Armstrong, finding the ship he was on board of in flames, beyond his power to master, had swam on shore to procure a boat to bring off the men he had with him:

and the only one in the possession of the troops was despatched for that purpose; he had just time to save his men when the vessel blew up." The whole of the enemy's fleet was either taken or destroyed. The vessels safely secured consisted of one ship of 20 guns, one brig of 16 guns, two smaller brigs and a sloop. The vessels destroyed consisted of one 20-gun ship and several smaller armed vessels. This is Simcoe's statement, but American historians put down the number of vessels destroyed at fifteen. They also say that two thousand hogsheads of tobacco were taken or destroyed, and that four hundred hogsheads were destroyed at Petersburg.

The troops remained in the same vicinity until the 29th when they marched towards Manchester, from which they had a view of Lafayette's army encamped on the heights of Richmond. At Bermuda Hundreds the Rangers collected a quantity of cattle for the army, and on the evening of May 2nd the whole army embarked, the captured ships being convoyed down the river by the Queen's Rangers.

On May 6th, when the British were a little below Burwell's ferry, they were met by a boat from Portsmouth, bearing a messenger with intelligence for General Phillips that Cornwallis was on his way north and wished to form a junction with him at Petersburg. The army immediately returned up James River and late at night on the 9th again entered Petersburg. So secret was their entrance that ten American officers, who were there to prepare boats for Lafayette, were captured. General Phillips who had been taken ill with bilious fever on this march was taken to the house of a Mrs. Balling, where he died four days afterwards. The day after the arrival of the British, Lafayette's army appeared on the other side of the river and cannonaded the British quarters, particularly the house where General Phillips lay dying. They had already been informed by a flag of truce of the condition of the British General, so that their conduct may fairly pass for a specimen of French and American chivalry during the war. Lafayette after this exploit, by which he succeeded in killing an old negro woman, a servant of Mrs. Balling, marched off to Osbourne's.

Simcoe and his Rangers marched with all speed to Nottaway River, twenty-seven miles from Petersburg. There, leaving his infantry, he pushed on with the Hussars, captured Col. Gee, a militia officer, and also a militia captain and 30 men. After communicating with Cornwallis and capturing two or three officers with dispatches, Simcoe returned to Petersburg, and Lord Cornwallis's whole army reached there on the 20th May. The army having marched to Bottom Bridge on the 28th, Simcoe patrolled to Newcastle, where he captured a number of American officers. Capt. Cooke's troop of Hussars at this time joined

from New York. The Rangers continued on patrol duty for several days, capturing several parties of the enemy, and then were ordered to march against Baron Steuben, who was at the head of James River at the Point of Fork. As the Rangers—owing to the severity of this service, having been constantly in the field for six months—had scarcely more than 200 infantry and 100 cavalry fit for duty, 200 of the 71st Regiment were ordered to join them. The incessant marches of the Rangers and their distance from stores had so worn out their shoes that nearly fifty of the men were absolutely barefooted. Simcoe assembled them, told them they were wanted for active employment and said that those who chose to stay in the army might do so; but there was not a man who would remain behind the corps. The Rangers then marched against Steuben, Lt. Spencer with 20 Hussars forming the advance guard. They advanced with such celerity that they captured many prisoners and the enemy had no intimation of their approach. They learned that Baron Steuben's force amounted to 900 effective men, exclusive of militia. At Napier's ford on the third day's march, Lt. Spencer, accompanied by the Hussars, approached the house of a Col. Thompson and leaving his two men behind the wall, entered the garden, where the colonel and four militia were, and asked in a very familiar manner the road to the Baron's camp. The party did not like Spencer's looks, innocent as he seemed, and immediately bolted, leaving five good horses behind them. The Hussars next captured a patrol of Dragoons within two miles of the Baron's encampment, which was at the further side of Fluvanna. The Rangers captured 30 of Steuben's people, who had got over, and then encamped for the night, the men having marched nearly 40 miles and being greatly fatigued. Elaborate preparations were made to resist a night attack, which was expected, Steuben being the more than double in his strength, but the Baron apparently did not relish being in the vicinity of the Rangers, and at midnight marched off, leaving a vast quantity of arms and ammunition behind him, which fell into Simcoe's hands. The booty included a 13-inch mortar and 9 brass cannon, 2,500 stand of arms, a large quantity of gunpowder and shot, several casks of saltpetre, sulphur and brimstone, 60 hogsheads of rum and brandy, several chests of carpenter's tools, 400 entrenching tools, casks of flints, sail-cloth and wagons, and a great variety of small stores for the equipment of cavalry and infantry, besides a large quantity of provisions.

Simcoe, on the 9th June, was again detached with his cavalry and destroyed 150 barrels of gunpowder and a large quantity of tobacco at Seyer Islands, capturing, also, a party of militia. The army, on the 13th removed to Richmond, the Rangers forming its rear guard. On the 24th, the army being at New Kent Court House, Simcoe marched

towards the Chicahominy, destroying a large quantity of public property as he went. He encamped at Cooper's Mills on the night of the 25th, and, after sending out a man whom he knew to be a rebel to give false information to the enemy, marched at 2 o'clock in the morning with his whole force to Spencer's Ordinary. A large number of cattle were in that neighborhood, and Captain Branson, with his people, was sent to collect them. Capt. Shank, who commanded the cavalry, was feeding his horses at Lee's farm and Simcoe and Armstrong were with the infantry. At that moment, the trumpeter, Black Barney, who had been posted as a vidette, saw the enemy's cavalry approach and gave the alarm, galloping back to the troop by a circuitous route so as to deceive the enemy. Shank led his men to the charge with such fury that the enemy's cavalry were completely broken and their leader, Major Macpherson, dashed to the ground and stunned. The enemy's infantry then appeared and a lively battle took place which would require more space to describe properly than we can afford. The enemy were in great force, more than 1,200 strong (more than three times Simcoe's strength), but so admirable were his tactics and so steady his troops that he forced them to retire, which they did in much confusion. The enemy, who were commanded by Lafayette, lost heavily in killed and wounded and 32 of them were taken prisoners. The Rangers lost 10 killed and 23 wounded, and the Yagers one killed and three wounded. The principal loss fell upon the Hussars, of whom Cornet Jones was killed, and on the Grenadier and Light Companies. Lafayette, to make his defeat appear as satisfactory as possible, reported the British loss at 60 killed and 100 wounded; the muster rolls, however, speak for themselves and show the loss to have been as above stated. Simcoe considers that the battle at Spencer's Ordinary was the most creditable action in which the Rangers were ever engaged. He says:

"As the whole series of the service of light troops gives the greatest latitude for the exertion of individual talents and of individual courage, so did the present situation require the most perfect combination of them; every division, every officer, every soldier had his share in the merit of the action: mistake in the one might have brought on cowardice in the other, and a single panic-stricken soldier would probably have infected a platoon, and led to the utmost confusion and ruin. So that Lieut.-Col. Simcoe has ever considered this action "the climax of a campaign of five years, as the result of true discipline acquired in that space by unremitted diligence, toil and danger, as an honorable victory earned by veteran intrepidity."

Two hours after the battle was over, Cornwallis came up with the main army: and the Queen's Rangers, in public orders, received his

handsome acknowledgments on their victory. On the 4th July the army marched to Jamestown for the purpose of proceeding to Portsmouth. What the Americans term the battle of Jamestown was fought on the 6th July: the Rangers were with the army but were not engaged. All the American fine writing about this alleged battle is simply bunkum. The truth of the matter is summed up by Simcoe in a couple of pregnant sentences. "M. de Lafayette," says he, "attacked Cornwallis's army, mistaking it for the rear guard only. The affair was almost confined to the 80th and 76th Regiments, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dundas, whose good conduct and gallantry were conspicuously displayed on that occasion. M. de Lafayette was convinced of his error by being constantly repulsed and losing what cannon he had brought with him."

It would take too much space to narrate in detail the numerous services of the Queen's Rangers during the eventful three months which followed. Although not in any considerable battle, they were every day engaged in some important duty and their losses were heavy both from battle and from sickness. Simcoe himself fell ill, and Captain Shank was left in command of the cavalry, and Major Armstrong of the infantry.

Lord Cornwallis, either from his own bad generalship, or the want of support from Sir Harry Clinton, suffered himself to be cooped up at Yorktown with a French fleet in front of him and a combined French and American army of nearly thrice his strength behind him. There was no alternative for him but to surrender, the British fleet being unable to relieve him. Simcoe offered to take his Rangers, cross the Chesapeake, and make his escape into Maryland, where he felt no doubt of being able to save the greater part of his corps and carry them to New York, but Cornwallis would not permit the attempt to be made, saying that the whole army must share the same fate. The Rangers, therefore, were included in the surrender of Cornwallis, which took place on 10th October, 1781. The number of Rangers who surrendered is put down by American authorities at 320, which is probably nearly correct. A number of them who had deserted from the Americans, were sent to New York in the British sloop of war Bonetta, which was allowed to depart unexamined under the terms of capitulation. By the muster rolls of the 24th December, 1781, it appears that 282 of the rank and file of the Rangers were prisoners with the enemy, and that 224 of them were either not prisoners at all or were prisoners on parole. These figures do not include Captain Saunders's troop, which was in the south with General Leslie. Simcoe, who was very ill, went to New York in the Bonetta and thence to England. Captain Saunders, arriving from Charlestown, took command of that part of the corps which had come to New York

in the Bonetta. "Many of the soldiers," says Simcoe, "who were prisoners in the country, were seized as deserters from Washington's army, several enlisted in it to facilitate their escape, and being caught in the attempt were executed; a greater number got safe to New York, and had the war continued there was little doubt but the corps would have been re-assembled in detail. The Rangers were so daring and active in their attempts to escape that latterly they were confined in gaol."

The war did not continue and the Rangers had no more services to perform. They existed, however, as a regiment until the 13th October, 1783. The date of the last muster roll that has been discovered is 24th April, 1783. They then numbered 173 rank and file of cavalry, of whom 61 were prisoners with the enemy, and 295 rank and file of infantry, of whom 194 were prisoners. Prior to that, in December, 1782, the rank of the officers of the Rangers had been made universally permanent and the corps, both cavalry and infantry, honourably enrolled in the British army.

Thus ends the story of the Queen's Rangers "whose services," as Simcoe remarks, "can best be estimated by observing that for years in the field they were the forlorn hope of the armies in which they served, and that even in winter quarters, when in common wars troops are permitted to seek repose, few hours can be selected in which the Queen's Rangers had not to guard against the attacks of a skilful and enterprising enemy."

After the Rangers were disbanded at the peace, many of the officers and most of the soldiers settled on the lands to which they had a claim in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a great part of them settling on the St. John River and its branches.

VI.

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS IN OCTOBER, 1781.

The Queen's Rangers, as we have before observed, settled mainly in New Brunswick, and therefore a list of the Corps, officers and men, as they stood after the surrender at Yorktown in October, 1781, cannot fail to be of interest to their descendants. I therefore give below the names of all who were included in the surrender, showing the company or troop to which they belonged. A large number of these men fought through the whole war and endured great hardships and losses in the cause which they deemed sacred. All of them had been in battle and some of them bore the wounds and scars they had received. Their grand-children and great grand-children who read their names will be reminded of their honourable ancestry and of the toils and struggles of their fore-fathers.

INFANTRY.—CAPTAIN MACKAY'S COMPANY.

Lieut.-Colonel—J. Graves Simcoe.
 Major—Richard Armstrong.
 Chaplain—John Agnew.
 Adjutant—George Ormond.
 Quarter-Master—Alexander Matheson.
 Surgeon—Alexander Kellock.
 Surgeon's Mate—James Macaulay.
 Captain—John Mackay.
 Ensign—John Ross.

Sergeants.

Donald MacDonald, John MacDonald, George Sutherland.

Corporals.

George Walker, James Gun, John Brady.

Drummers.

William MacKay, ——— Sampson.

Privates.

John Palmer,	Angus MacDonald,	Lauchlan MacKinnon,
John Craigie,	Hugh Mackinlay,	Charles Dixon,
Alex. Macklinnon,	Murdock MacLeod,	Alex. MacClure,
Patrick Cotter,	Alex. MacDonald,	Alex. Curry,
Alex. MacLean,	Thomas MacPhaddan,	Wm. Smyth,
Roger MacDugal,	John Reagan,	John MacGlachlan,
	Jacob Shifford.	

CAPTAIN STEPHENSON'S (LIGHT) COMPANY.

Captain—Francis Stephenson.
 Lieutenant—Alex. Matheson.
 Lieutenant—Geo. Pendrid.

Sergeants.

Wm. Whitley, John Lydan, Simon Merrill.

Corporals.

Mickael Burns, Andrew Warwick, George Miller.

Drummer—John Williams.

Privates.

Carbray Burns,	William Flood,	Richard Jordan,
William Crisholm,	John Low,	James Dawson,
Abner Sowers,	David Oliver,	John Hendricks,
James Sharples,	John White,	Thomas Sherry,
Thomas Bane,	William Bass,	James Dyer,
Richard Doyle,	Nathaniel Ayers,	Adam Ryan,
Michael Cooney,	Thos. Porter,	Richard Hennasay,
Thomas Lane,	John Williams, Jr.,	James Sparks,
	Jesse Creekmore.	

CAPTAIN M'CREA'S COMPANY.

Captain—Robert McCrea.
 Lieutenant—Charles Dunlop.
 Ensign—Creighton McCrea.

Sergeants.

William Pike,	William Burnett,	Lot Patterson.
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Corporals.

Benjamin Fowler,	Benjamin Brundage.
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Drummers.

Richard Lakeman,	Barney Heartley.
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Privates.

John Gready,	William Donaldson,	George Hoar,
Hugh Hughes,	Michael McIntyre,	Michael McDonald,
Digory Sparks,	George Jackson,	Peter Whood,
Samuel Thomas,	William Turner,	Henry Davis,
Daniel Elmore,	Jonathan Hilton,	William McGinn,
Samuel Pearie,	James Smith,	Nathaniel Weeks,
Mayer Fletcher,	Joseph Roberts,	John Brown,
Stephen Sands,	Conrad Harps,	Thomas Robertson.
Jacob Turner,	Gabriel Barton,	

CAPTAIN MURRAY'S COMPANY.

Captain—James Murray.
 Lieutenant—Caleb Howe.
 Ensign—Edward Murray.

Sergeants.

Miles Sweeney, James McComb, Samuel Burnet.

Corporals.

John Keaton, William Cooley, John Gee.

Drummer—Charles Dudgeon.

Privates.

John Mabrook,	John Burns,	John Conner,
Hugh Donnelly,	William Dunnagan,	Daniel Downs,
William Gerrard,	Thomas Holden,	Edward Heffernan,
Nathaniel Huston,	William Kirk,	Isaac Laffely,
Jeremiah Lawless,	Thomas Moor,	Marmaduke Megion,
James McEwin,	Josiah Readon,	Alexander Ross,
John Shevere,	John Gilby,	James Grenner,
George Thomas,	Michael Rodgers,	John B. Miller,
	James Brown.	

CAPTAIN KERR'S COMPANY.

Captain—James Kerr.

Lieutenant—Nathaniel Fitzpatrick.

Ensign—Creighton McCrea.

Sergeants.

Alex. Russel, Gilbert Garland, Alexander Bates.

Corporals.

Patrick Lidir, John Stokes.

Privates.

Terrance Martin,	Edward Marshal,	Francis Higgins,
David Barry,	Patrick Read,	Thos. Williams,
John Wall,	William Armstrong,	John Cuffy,
James Condey,	John Brown,	Francis DeRana,
Edward Aldred,	Jonathan Bilings,	Joseph Howard,
James Cochran,	John Collins,	Thomas Ryan,
Thomas Hawney,	Levi Porter,	John Wells,
Henry Soley,	John Dowling,	
	Barnabas Kelly.	

CAPTAIN AGNEW'S COMPANY.

Captain—Stair Agnew.

Lieutenant—Hugh Mackay.

Ensign—Swift Armstrong.

Sergeants.

Elnathan Appleby,

Robert Gardner,

Robert Kearne.

Corporals.

William Bready,

John Lightfoot,

Jeremiah Johnson.

Drummer—Andrew Ellis.

Privates.

James Britt,

John Harris,

Joshua Hunt,

George Thomas,

James Flint.

Charles Cox,

John Buckett,

Thomas Armstrong,

John Wise,

Thomas Smith,

James Reynolds,

John Summer,

Daniel McConnel,

John Tuttle,

John Miller,

William Gill,

Robert Lisack,

George Grimes,

John Baswell,

John Walters,

John Colgan,

George Wilson,

John Taylor,

John Reynolds,

Thomas Batty.

CAPTAIN MCGILL'S GRENADIER COMPANY.

Captain—John McGill.

Lieutenants.

George Ormond,

Adam Allan.

Sergeants.

Thomas Dwyer,

Robert Richey,

John Nills.

Corporals.

William Shelley,

George Churge.

Drums and Fifes.

John Helsey,

Edward Smith.

Privates.

Patrick Allen,	James Brown,	William Clift,
Timothy Coyne,	Michael Creely,	Andrew Curtis,
James Cutter,	George Duke,	James Kirkpatrick
Peter Lawlers,	George Lidwell,	William Seoby,
John Stilwell,	John Wells,	James White,
Henry Hoar,	Thomas Collins,	Patrick McCaffrey
	William Willis.	

CAPTAIN SMITH'S COMPANY.

Captain—Samuel Smith.
 Lieutenant—Richard Holland.
 Ensign—Andrew Armstrong.

Sergeants.

Solomon Stevens,	Jeremiah Hopkins,	Peter Mewton.
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Corporals.

John Dolittle,	Abraham Brown.
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Drummers.

Joseph Shelvey,	Joe. Carolinia.
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Privates.

William Peek,	James Nash,	John Thomas,
William Hippit,	John Kendrick,	Peter Drost,
William Burns,	James Thorp,	John O'Brien,
John Haragen,	William Graham,	John Parsons,
William Simonds,	Peter Dickey,	Jeremiah Conner,
John White,	John Murphy,	Alex. Johnson,
Lewis Smith,	Jacob Revere,	Harmon Schuyler,
John Thomson,	Andrew Rainier,	Thomas Butler,
Jacob Burr,	Patrick McAnelly,	Francis Sweetman.
William Price,	Henry Robinson,	

CAPTAIN WHITLOCK'S COMPANY.

Captain—John Whitlock.
 Lieutenant—William Atkinson.

Sergeants.

Daniel Morehouse,	William Clinton,	John King.
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Corporals.

James Pennington.

Jacob Smith.

Drummer—Daniel McKay.

Privates.

Thomas Ackley,
Patrick Dennison,
William Hynds,
Peter Lavongue,
John Oran,
Henry Adam,
James Verity,
Edward Cosgrave,
Dennis Creed,

Charles Boyd,
John Dunn,
John Jackson,
Charles McKinley,
Stephen Prussia,
Thomas Young,
Jacob Messeck,
William Hall,
Richard Garret,

Richard Castiloe,
Edward Field,
Jacob Jones,
John O'Bryan,
William Williams,
Mark Quiour,
James Hunt,
George Smith,
Lewis Florence.

CAPTAIN SHAW'S COMPANY.

Captain—Eneas Shaw.

Lieutenant—Andrew McCan.

Ensign—Charles Matheson.

Sergeant—Nathaniel Bloodworth.

Corporals.

James Brown,

Aaron Olmstead,

Josephus Broomhead.

Drummer—Black Prince.

Privates.

John Finch.
Joseph Dayton,
Charles Hazelton,
Daniel Macnabon,
Hugh Morris,
Adam McColgan,
John Scriver,
John Smith,

John Bard,
Thomas Dean,
James McFarland,
William Kelly,
George Murdoch,
William Parr,
Thomas Patterson,
George Tucker,
Thomas Crawford.

John Dayton,
James Dunn,
John Hamilton,
George Myers,
Thomas O'Neal,
Daniel O'Hara,
George Smith,
William Surreal,

CAPTAIN WALLOP'S COMPANY.

Captain—Bennet Wallop.

Lieutenant—St. John Dunlop.

Ensign—Nathaniel Munday.

Sergeants.

John Goreham,

Isaac Gilbert.

Corporal—James Shean.

Drummer—Chas. Moarning.

Privates.

Daniel Lackerman,
 Andrew Haynes,
 Christopher Eveal,
 Gehardus Cromwell,
 Stephen Budd,
 John Stump,
 James Bentley,

Philip Blizard,
 Richard Williams,
 Thomas Bagnel,
 Philip King,
 John Miles,
 William Raymond,
 Stephen Fountain,

Moses Walker,
 Christopher Jones,
 Willet Carman,
 Jacob Bond,
 William Mathew,
 Bryan Sweeney,
 John Richards.

CAVALRY.—HUSSAR TROOP: LATE WICKHAM'S.

Lieutenant—Allan McNab.

Cornet—B. M. Woolsey.

Quarter-Master—John McGill.

Sergeants.

Wm. McLaughlan,

John Galloway,

Benj. Kelly.

Corporals.

Mathew Carty,

Joseph Parlow,

John Barnett.

Trumpeter—Arthur French.

Privates.

Thomas Shannon,
 Michael Hagan,
 Henry Seymore,
 Robert Ferguson,
 Joseph Cole,
 Michael McGinnis,
 Isaac Horton,
 William Cornwall,
 Joseph Callaghan,
 William Ellison,
 Robert Lewis,
 John Smith,
 Michael Harttman,
 John McCarey,

William Dillon,
 John McConnell,
 Samuel Lindsay,
 David Lindsay,
 Andrew Shields,
 Humphrey Cochran,
 David Mitchell,
 Charles Malloy,
 George Hobble,
 William Ensley,
 Daniel Daley,
 Edward Conner,
 John Costoloe,
 Jeremiah Owens,

John Stephens,
 William Winslow,
 James Campbell,
 George Killan,
 Duncan Campbell,
 John Munroe,
 Samuel Hopper,
 Joshua Peck,
 Roger O'Bryan,
 Isaac Tuttle,
 Richard Airiss,
 John Stanton,
 Lawrence Hughes,
 Patrick Gantly.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

CAPTAIN SHANK'S TROOP.

Captain—David Shank.

Lieutenant—George Spencer.

Quarter-Master—Hacabah Carhart.

Sergeants.

David Osburn,

William Tully,

Timothy Russiquie.

Corporals.

Richard Steers,

Philip Beasley,

Ebenezer Scrivener.

Trumpeter—Black Barney.

Privates.

Angus McIntire,

John Litton,

Israel Wessett,

Makepeace Colby,

Richard Williams,

James Mitchell,

Richard Benett,

Garrat Ruddle,

Frederick Miller,

Thomas Oakley,

David Nelson,

Jacob Delue,

Anthony Manwell,

James Johnson,

Patrick Connely,

William Brown,

William Purk,

Archibald McKinley,

Richard Cantwell,

Thomas Mesharall,

Owen Curley,

William Perry,

Thomas Thornton,

William Herbert,

Nathaniel Gladston,

Jesse Langford,

Thomas Whalley,

Robert Dukes,

Robert Paul,

John Lawrence,

James Townsend,

Andrew Briggs,

John Clark,

William Silwood,

James Stiles,

John Rickhow,

John Houston,

Peter Williams,

John Colstone.

To complete the list of the personnel, I give the names of the officers and soldiers of the three troops of cavalry which were in the South in the autumn of 1781 and which were not included in the surrender of Yorktown. This list was taken from a return dated the 2nd March, 1783.

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS' TROOP.

Captain—John Saunders.

Lieutenant—John Wilson.

Lieutenant—Thomas Merritt.

Quarter-Master—Richard Payne.

Sergeants.

John Brit,

James Hill,

Theobald Franks.

Corporals.

John Higgins, Sr., John Haney.
 Trumpeter—John Porter.
 Farrier—Jacob Iden.

Privates.

Samuel Arbuckle,	Jonathan Blair,	John Barry,
Richard Brown,	Humphrey Cockran,	Joseph Cole,
James Campbell,	William Cornwall,	Makepeace Coleby,
Robert Carson,	Jesse Creekmore,	John Doherty,
Jacob Delieu,	Matthew Gallant,	Isaac Horton,
Jacob Inglis,	Lewis Florence,	John Higgins, Jr.,
John Leighton,	David Lindsay,	William Mitchel,
John McConnel,	David Mitchel,	John Monsoe,
John Maize,	Anthony Manuel,	Frederick Pickart,
John Sparks,	Alexander Simpson,	Barney Slack,
Thomas Shannon,	William Surrels,	Henry Seamore,
John Barrett,	Samuel Bates,	John Costeloe,
Richard Steers,	John Stevens,	Thomas Whaley,
	John Newbury.	

CAPTAIN COOKE'S TROOP.

Captain—Thomas Ive Cooke.
 Lieut. and Adjt.—William D. Lawler.
 Cornet—Samuel Clayton.

Sergeants.

Morris Haycock,	Daniel Keep,	Edward Wright.
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Corporals.

Richard Cantwell,	William Whiting,	Thomas French.
Trumpeter—George Johnson.		

Privates.

Thomas Rumbold,	Benjamin Robinson,	William Payne,
John Lint,	William Sharp,	John Ketch,
Jacob Peele,	William Kemplin,	Henry Peters,
John Ormston,	James Carty,	John Jackson,
Patrick McNamara,	Thomas LeGrange,	John Fowler,
Lawrence Neele,	John Dalton,	Patrick Kirkin,
William Preston,	John Dexter,	William Davis,
Joseph Thomas,	George Stewart,	John Dunlap.

CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND'S TROOP.

Captain—William Sutherland.

Lieutenant—George Albus.

Cornet—Benjamin Thompson.

Quarter-Master—William McLaughlin.

Sergeants.

George Hohendorf,

John Becker,

Frederick Keiser.

Corporals.

Armand Bonterns,

Henry Decker.

Trumpeter—John Fry.

Privates.

John Burnaman,

George Burnaman,

John Beamer,

John Barens,

Daniel Clammer,

Frederick Christian,

John Erhart,

John Emulon,

Barney Hanning,

Frederick Hehring,

John Hendricks,

Godfrey Horn,

Christopher Suger,

Jacob Lunt,

John Peters,

John Platt,

John Peters,

William Page,

John Maas,

Nicholas Raabe,

Henry Liebert,

John Suderquist,

John Wert,

Augustus Samuel,

Henry Stumpy.

VII.

At the conclusion of peace it was resolved to settle the Loyalists and disbanded Loyalist Regiments in Nova Scotia and the following letter from Major Richard Armstrong, then the commanding-officer of the Queen's Rangers, to Edward Winslow, Esq., shows the number of officers and men that had to be provided for.

I, the subscriber, hereby authorize and empower Edward Winslow, Esq., Muster Master General of Provincial forces, to obtain grants and locate lands in Nova Scotia for the Queen's Rangers agreeable to the annexed return.

RICHARD ARMSTRONG,

Major, Q.R.

New York, April 15th, 1783.

Return of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, women and children for lands in Nova Scotia. His Majesty's corps of Queen's Rangers.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding, 1.

Major, 1; Captains, 15.

Lieutenants, 17; Cornets and Ensigns, 14.
Chaplain, 1; Quarter-Master Infantry, 1.
Quarter-Masters Cavalry, 5; Surgeon, 1.
Surgeon's mate, 1; Sergeants, 41.
Corporals, 28; Trumpeters and Drummers, 14.
Privates, 305; Women, 60; Children, 70.
Total, 575.

The Queen's Rangers did not leave New York for Nova Scotia, until more than five months had elapsed from the date of this memorandum. In the mean time their numbers had been reduced in various ways. Many of the officers had gone to England and some of the privates had deserted. The final order to embark for the St. John River, which was then in the Province of Nova Scotia, was as follows:—

New York, Sept. 12th, 1783.

Sir:—

You are to take command of the British and British American Troops mentioned in the Margin, and which are to proceed to the River St. John's in the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia. On your arrival there you will see that the stores intended for them are duly delivered, and you will take such steps as shall be necessary for the several corps proceeding immediately to the places allotted for their settlement, where they are to be disbanded on their arrival, provided it does not exceed the 20th October, on or before which day Capt. Prevost, Deputy Inspector of British American forces, has directions to disband them, for which purpose you will give him the necessary assistance wherever you may happen to be at the time, adhering strictly to the King's instructions published in the order of the 17th August last.

The disembarkation of the troops must not be delayed as the transports must return with all possible dispatch. Directions have been given to Mr. Colville, assistant agent of all small craft at the River St. John's, to afford every assistance in his power to the corps in getting to their places of destination, and the commanding officers of corps will make application to him for that purpose.

I am, etc.,

GUY CARLETON.

LIEUT.-COL. HEWLETT.

The names of corps placed in the margin of the preceding letter were as follows:—

The Queen's Rangers.

King's American Regiment.
Detachment of the Garrison Battalion.
New York Volunteers.
First DeLancey's Battalion.
Second DeLancey's Battalion.
Loyal American Regiment.
First Battalion New Jersey Volunteers.
Second Battalion New Jersey Volunteers.
Third Battalion New Jersey Volunteers.
Prince of Wales, American Regiment.
Pennsylvania Loyalists.
Maryland Loyalists.
American Legion.
Guides and Pioneers.
Detachment King's American Dragoons.
Detachment North Carolina Volunteers.

The fleet containing this large representation of the Loyalists who entered the service of the Crown, reached St. John on the 27th September with the exception of the transport ship "Martha," which was wrecked on a ledge of rocks between Cape Sable and the Seal Islands. The "Martha" had on board the Maryland Loyalists and part of the Second Battalion of DeLanceys. Of the 174 persons on the "Martha," 99 perished and 75 were saved by fishing boats and taken to St. John.

The Queen's Rangers and the other corps under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hewlett were disbanded at St. John on the 13th October. The men received grants of land in the county of York, in the parish of Queensbury, which was named after them and the officers went on half pay. A return made on the 25th September, 1784, by Thomas Knox, Deputy Commissioner of Musters, shows that the number of persons connected with the Queen's Rangers who were settled in the province of Nova Scotia at that date was 361, consisting of 210 men, 64 women, 64 children, and 23 servants. Although sadly reduced in numbers they formed the largest body of militant Loyalists that settled in Nova Scotia.

It was one of the grounds on which Sir Henry Clinton, the Commander-in-chief in America, recommended that the Queen's Rangers should be enrolled in the British Army that this step should be taken "in justice to his country, that in case of future war it might not be deprived of the services of such a number of excellent officers." It would indeed have been difficult to find in any regiment so admirable a body of gentlemen, as the officers of the Rangers, inured as they were to the hardships of war by so many successive campaigns and so intelli-

gently trained to rely on each other in times of danger. Simcoe throughout his work has words of high praise for nearly every officer in his corps he happens to mention, but no words of censure for any of them. While there are some officers whose names necessarily came more prominently forward in his book, such for instance as the officers of the Hussars, the Grenadier, Light and Highland Companies, who are naturally more frequently named than the officers of the battalion companies, there is no reason to believe that there was a weak spot anywhere in the regiment, or that if there had been a weak spot it would have been suffered to exist long. Simcoe had so high an opinion of his officers that he considered them fit for any position, and he regarded it as an insult and a stigma upon them when Sir Guy Carleton, as he says, appointed "a very young officer, who had not seen any service," from another corps to a troop vacant in the Queen's Rangers. The officer referred to was Morris Robinson who, on the 24th April, 1783, was promoted from the Loyal American Regiment. His appointment was probably due to the influence of Oliver DeLancey, then Adjutant General of the British Army. It was from DeLancey's office that the insulting proposal emanated on the 31st March, 1783, that Lieut.-Col. Thompson, who was then completing a regiment, should be allowed to enlist men belonging to the Queen's Rangers, and Simcoe was actually asked to encourage his men to enlist in this new corps, which he peremptorily refused to do, characterizing the order as "unjust, humiliating and disgraceful." The matter came to nothing, as the peace was very near. The Lieut.-Col. Thompson referred to was the person afterwards known as Count Rumford.

Having said so much in regard to the character of the officers of the Queen's Rangers as a whole, I propose below to give such an account of them individually as can be collected at this late day, and invite our friends who may be descended from them to supply us with such additional particulars of their worthy ancestors as I have not been able to gather.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIMCOE.

John Graves Simcoe, the commander of the Queen's Rangers from October, 1777, to the close of the war, was a native of England, his father being a captain of the Royal Navy, who died on board his ship, the "Pembroke," in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while the fleet was on the way to the siege of Quebec in 1759. Simcoe was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was a hard student. At the age of nineteen he obtained an ensign's commission in the 35th Regiment and landed at Boston on the very day of the battle of Bunker's Hill. He acted for a time as adjutant

of the regiment and then became, by purchase, a captain in the 40th Regiment. But he aspired to independent command, and wished above all things to become the commander of a partizan corps of Light infantry. His ambition was finally gratified by his appointment to the command of the Queen's Rangers with the rank of major in October, 1777. His services in the Rangers have been fully detailed in this paper. The severe work of campaigning greatly injured his health and he went to England after the surrender of Cornwallis. In 1790 he was elected a member of Parliament and took part in the debates on the Quebec Bill. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada and took an active part in the settlement of that province. He held the office for five years and in that time made Upper Canada so thoroughly British that the subsequent attempts of the Americans in 1812 to shake the allegiance of the people were wholly futile. In 1794 Simcoe was made a Major-General and in 1796 was appointed Commander-in-Chief in San Domingo which had been taken possession of by the British. He returned to England in 1797, and the following year was made a Lieutenant-General. He was appointed to an important command in connexion with the defence of England in 1801 when Napoleon was threatening invasion and in 1806 was sent to Portugal to arrange a scheme of defence for that country. He was, however, taken ill on the voyage, and was obliged to return immediately to England where he died a few hours after he landed. He was then only 54 years of age, and the appointment of the chief command of the British forces in India had just been conferred upon him. Of Simcoe and his regiment, Sir Henry Clinton wrote in May, 1780, to Lord George Germaine:—

“Lieut.-Col. Simcoe has been at the head of a battalion since October, 1777; and since that time has been the perpetual advance of the army. The history of the corps under his command is a series of gallant, skilful and successful enterprises against the enemy, without a single reverse. The Queen's Rangers have killed or taken twice their own numbers. Col. Simcoe himself has been twice wounded; and I do not scruple to assert, that his successes have been no less the fruit of the most extensive knowledge of his profession which study and the experience within his reach could give him, than of the most watchful attention and shining courage.”

Yet this handsome compliment was written before his two last and most brilliant campaigns.

MAJORS.

James Wemyss became commander of the Queen's Rangers in 1777 and led them at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He re-

signed his command on the 15th November, 1777, and was succeeded by Simcoe. He afterwards commanded a body of cavalry which was attached to Tarleton's Legion, and was a very active and energetic officer. In November, 1780, he was severely wounded and taken prisoner in South Carolina and sent to Charleston on parole. He probably remained in the South after the war.

John Randolph Grymes was a native of Virginia, and one of the officers who, in 1776, joined Lord Dunmore. He belonged to an ancient and opulent family, and he was himself a man of honour and courage. While with Lord Dunmore, he commanded a troop of horse, and afterwards became Major in the Queen's Rangers. At the battle of Brandywine, by his decisive and bold exertions, he extricated the Rangers from a very disadvantageous situation, and both Simcoe and the corps greatly regretted his resignation, which took place on the 26th October, 1777. He went to England, and was elected ensign of a company of Loyalists, which was formed there for the purpose of resisting a threatened French invasion. In 1788 he was agent for prosecuting the claims of the adherents of the Crown in his native state. He finally returned to Virginia.

Arthur Ross was a lieutenant in the 35th regiment and was appointed captain commandant of the Rangers. In 1778 he became major of that corps, but in the latter part of that year embarked for the West Indies as brigade major of the expedition with General Grant and was killed at St. Christopher's. He was much regretted by Simcoe, who speaks in warm terms of his intrepidity and zeal for the service.

Richard Armstrong was a captain in the Queen's Rangers prior to the battle of Brandywine and commanded the Grenadier Company until the 25th October, 1778, when he was promoted to be major. He was a very able and efficient officer and saw a vast deal of service. All through his work, Simcoe speaks highly of his efficiency. After the war was ended he continued in command of the regiment in the absence of Simcoe, until it was disbanded on the St. John River on the 13th October, 1783. He settled in New Brunswick, having received a large grant of land at the mouth of the Nacawick. He became a magistrate and lieutenant-colonel of the York County Militia, and he finally rose to be a lieutenant-general in the British army. He died at Fredericton, to which place he had removed in 1817.

THE CHAPLAIN.

Rev. John Agnew belonged to an ancient and highly respectable family of Wigtonshire, Scotland, where he was born. He was rector of the Established Church of Suffolk, Virginia, but was obliged to leave

owing to his Loyalist principles. He became chaplain of the Queen's Rangers, but in 1781 was with his son, Capt. Agnew, taken prisoner by the French and taken to France where he was confined in the Castle of St. Malo until the peace. He finally settled in New Brunswick and was a member of the House of Assembly for the County of Sunbury. He died near Fredericton in 1812, aged eighty-five.

THE CAPTAINS.

John Saunders was a Virginia gentleman of wealth and came from a good English family. He took the Loyalist side and joined Lord Dunmore with a troop of horse which he had raised himself. He afterwards became an officer of the Queen's Rangers and was a captain, first of infantry and afterwards of cavalry, in that distinguished corps. He was a great favourite of Simcoe and receives high praise in his book as a valuable officer. He was twice wounded. After the peace he went to England, became a member of the Middle Temple and commenced the practice of the law. In 1790 he succeeded Judge Putnam on the bench of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and in 1822, on the death of Judge Bliss, became Chief Justice. He died at Fredericton in 1834, aged 80. Col. Saunders was a man of small size, but very active and courageous. His only son, Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, filled many important public positions and at the time of his decease was President of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick. Col. John Saunders, of the King's County Cavalry, was grandson of Chief Justice Saunders. A grand-daughter married the late Professor Campbell of the University of New Brunswick.

James Kerr was a native of Dumfriesshire. He removed with his family to New York State sometime before the Revolutionary troubles. He embraced the cause of the Government and raised a half company of the Queen's Rangers, receiving a commission as lieutenant in November, 1776. He was wounded in the battle of Brandywine and his captain, Robert Murden, was killed, so that he was promoted to captain on the 12th September, 1777. He fought all through the war and was one of the corps that was surrendered at Yorktown. After this he returned to Scotland, but afterwards settled in Nova Scotia, first for a time at Cornwallis and afterwards in Parrsboro. The following notice of his death is taken from the "Royal Gazette" of June 23rd, 1830:—

"At Amherst, N.S., on Sunday the 6th inst. (June, 1830), James Kerr, Esq., in the 76th year of his age. Colonel Kerr was a native of Dumfriesshire, and served as a captain in the Queen's Rangers on the Continent of America during the revolutionary war, during which he was distinguished by repeated acts of bravery and by his friendship and con-

fidence of the highest officers in that service. He subsequently settled in King's County, Nova Scotia, where he was appointed a Colonel of Militia, and where his memory will long be cherished with the greatest respect. He lost two sons in the Army and Navy, and has left a wife and eleven children to mourn the loss of an affectionate parent."

Colonel Kerr and his wife Eliza Brown, had sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters, who arrived at maturity. One of his sons, Thomas, was an ensign in the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and was mortally wounded at the battle of Frenchtown in the war of 1812. Another son, James, died in the navy on board the Royal William, about the time when he was passed as lieutenant. Another son, John, became an eminent and wealthy merchant of St. John, N.B. Joseph was an extensive mill owner and merchant in Wallace, N.S., and David Shank was a leading member of the Bar of New Brunswick. Five of his sons and all of his daughters married and left numerous descendants.

John McGill was a native of Scotland and was a lieutenant in Armstrong's company at the battle of Brandywine. He was promoted to be captain in October, 1777, and on Armstrong's promotion to be major, in October, 1778, became captain of the Grenadier company, which he gallantly led during the remainder of the war. He went to St. John at the peace, and was a grantee of that city and also of Parrsboro, but afterwards removed to Upper Canada where he became a person of note. He died at Toronto in 1834, aged 83. He was appointed Commissary of Stores under Simcoe in 1791. At the time of his death he was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada.

Stair Agnew, son of the Rev. John Agnew, was born in Virginia. He was lieutenant in the Queen's Rangers at the battle of Brandywine and was then promoted to be captain, but was so severely wounded that he was unfit for active duty during the remainder of the war. Lieut. Wickham commanded his company in his absence, and afterwards Lieut. Hugh MacKay. In the autumn of 1780, when somewhat recovered, he went with General Leslie to Virginia. He followed the movements of General Leslie in South Carolina, and General Arnold having taken Portsmouth, Capt. Agnew and his father were going by sea to that place, when they were captured by a French frigate and taken to France. They were confined in the castle of St. Malo until the peace. Capt. Agnew settled in York County, near Fredericton, and was a member of the New Brunswick House of Assembly for thirty years. He was also a judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for York. He died in December, 1821, at the age of 63. Some of his descendants are still living in New Brunswick.

David Shank went to England at the peace. In 1791 he went to Upper Canada as major in command of a new corps named the Queen's Rangers which was enlisted in England for the protection of that province of which Lieut.-Col. Simcoe was then governor. In 1812 he was a major-general and in command of the Canadian Fencible Infantry. Before his death he had attained the rank of lieutenant-general.

James Murray drew a lot in Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, close to the lot of his old companion-in-arms, Capt. Kerr, but he either did not settle on it or did not remain there long.

Robert McCrea was an American and fought at Brandywine as captain, but was taken prisoner on the 24th October, 1777. He soon resumed duty with his regiment and fought gallantly through the war. He probably settled in Nova Scotia at the peace although our information in regard to this officer is incomplete.

James Dunlop was an Irishman, and was a captain at Brandywine. He seems to have gone south with General Leslie and was killed on the 25th March, 1781.

Hon. Bennett Wallop, an Englishman, succeeded Captain Dunlop in the command of his company in March, 1781. He became Brigade Major of Provincial Troops in 1782. There were persons of this name residing in St. John after the war, but whether connected with this Captain Wallop or not we do not know. In 1813 B. W. P. Wallop, probably a son, was a captain in the Nova Scotia Regiment of Fencible Infantry.

Aeneas Shaw went to New Brunswick in 1783 and became Major of York County Militia. He afterwards settled in Upper Canada. In the winter of 1791-92, he performed the remarkable feat of marching a detachment of a new corps, also called the Queen's Rangers, from New Brunswick to Montreal on snowshoes. At the beginning of the war of 1812, he proffered his services to Major General Brock in any capacity that he might be found useful. He was consequently appointed to command the first division of Militia, with the rank of colonel, and afterwards served as Adjutant-General of Militia. The hard work and fatigue proved too much for the general at his age, and caused his death in 1815. All of his sons served in the army. The eldest, Alexander, was a captain in the 25th and 69th Regiments, and was present at Alexandria, Maida, Calabria, Naples, Corunna, Walchern, Flushing and Waterloo. Charles was a lieutenant in the 52nd, John a captain in the 49th and Aeneas a lieutenant in the Glengarry Fencibles. Richard and George were captains in the militia.

Thomas Iye Cooke returned to England, his native country. In 1785 he was seeking to obtain a grant of land in New Brunswick, but it

was refused on the ground that he was not a resident of the province. He probably remained in England.

Morris Robinson who was appointed to the Queen's Rangers Hussars in April 1783, received his commission in direct defiance of an arrangement which had been made, that all appointments should go in the corps. Morris Robinson was an outsider who had nothing to do with the Queen's Rangers and never served with them. His appointment was due to the favour of Sir Guy Carleton who, for some reason or other, was unfriendly to the Queen's Rangers. Morris Robinson came to New Brunswick after the peace.

John Whitlock settled in New Brunswick in Queen's County and in 1791 was lieutenant-colonel of the militia of Queen's and a justice of the peace.

Alexander Wickham commanded a troop of Hussars. He was attached to the Queen's Rangers as early as November, 1776, when he was made a lieutenant. He was promoted to be captain in November, 1778, and retired from the service June, 1781. He does not appear to have come to Canada.

William Sutherland who was in command of the German Hussars is stated in a return of 2nd March, 1783, to have not joined his company since his appointment. We have no further information in regard to this officer. As the war was over at that time he apparently did not take any part in the services of the Queen's Rangers.

John Mackay, a native of Scotland, was captain of the Highland Company of the Queen's Rangers, and fought through the whole war. He distinguished himself greatly, and received great praise from Simcoe for his conduct and courage. At the peace he went to New Brunswick and settled in York County, where he died in 1822. His wife was a sister of Captain Saunders.

Capt. Francis Stevenson went to England at the peace, but settled in Upper Canada in the Niagara district, where he was living in 1807, aged 56.

LIEUTENANTS.

Allan McNab was attached to the Light Dragoons of the Queen's Rangers and settled in Upper Canada after the war. He was the father of the more celebrated statesman Sir Allan McNab.

Hugh Mackay was gazetted an ensign in the Queen's Rangers, May 21st, 1778, and was promoted lieutenant in 1779. He came to New Brunswick in 1783 and settled at St. George, where he soon became a leading man in the affairs of Charlotte County. In 1792 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly, and continued a representative for

more than thirty years. He was gazetted Colonel of Militia, November 1st, 1793, and retained the position many years. He was the only "full colonel" in the province. He engaged quite extensively in milling and lumbering. He was for a long time senior Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte. He died in 1813 at the great age of 97 years.

Adam Allan settled in New Brunswick in 1783, in the County of York. He became a lieutenant in the King's New Brunswick Regiment which was raised in 1793 and was disbanded in 1802. Lieut. Allan died in 1823.

CORNETS.

William Jarvis went to England at the peace and afterwards went to Upper Canada in 1791, when Simcoe was made Governor. He received the appointment of Secretary of Upper Canada which he held for 25 years. His oldest son, Colonel Samuel Peters Jarvis, was attached to the 41st Regiment during the war of 1812 and was present, as lieutenant, at Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek and Lundy's Lane.

Thomas Merritt served first in Emmerick's Dragoons, but was appointed to the Queen's Rangers Cavalry in 1780. He was a native of Westchester, New York, and was educated at Harvard. At the peace he went to New Brunswick, but eventually took up his residence in the Niagara Peninsula where he died on the 12th May, 1842. During the war of 1812, he raised the Niagara Dragoons and commanded them at the battle of Queenston Heights. His son, William Hamilton Merritt, who was a captain in his father's corps and was taken prisoner at Lundy's Lane, was well known as a public man and was the projector of the Welland Canal.

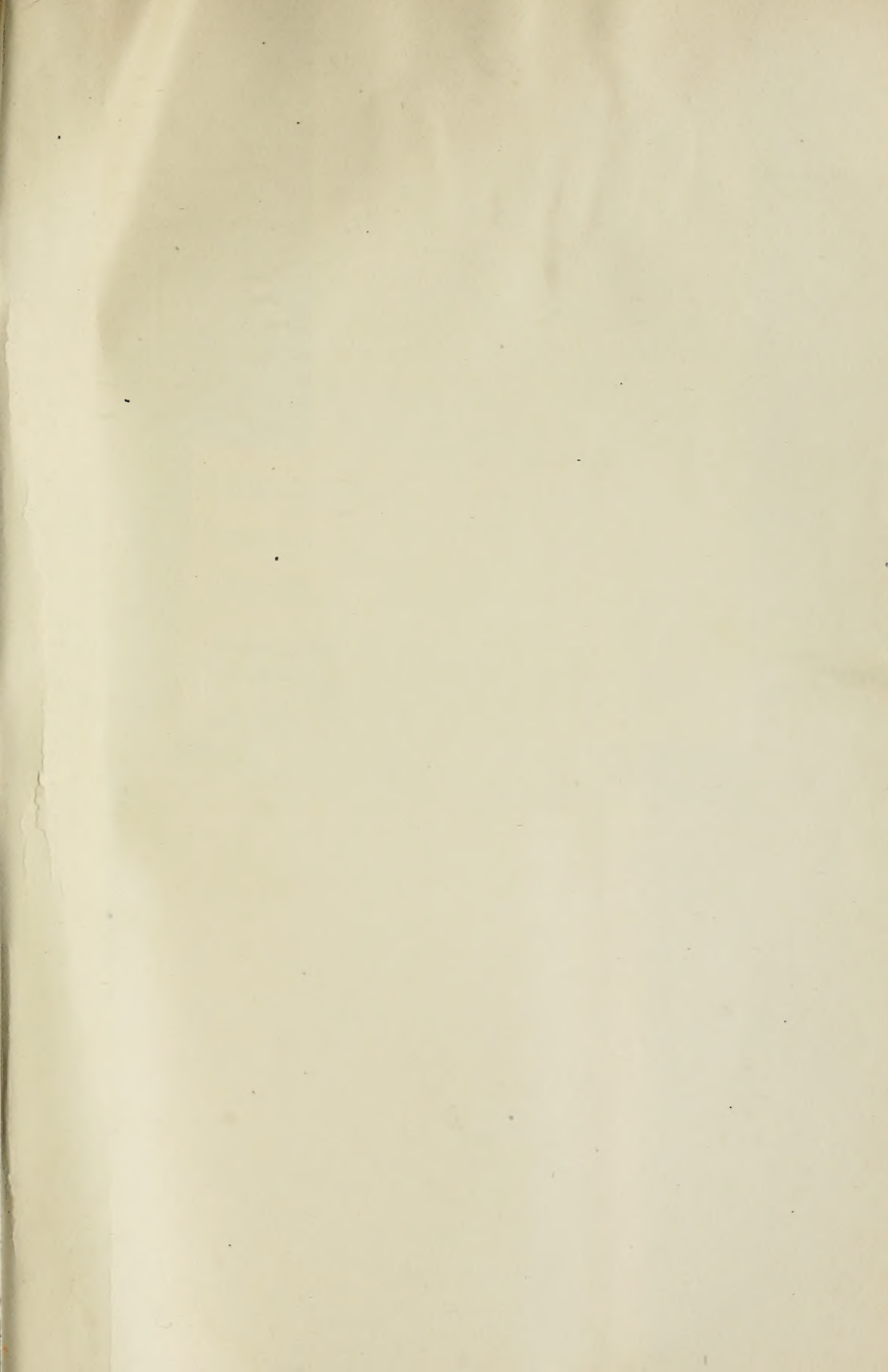
B. M. Woolsey settled in New Brunswick and was in 1792 Major of the King's County Militia.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Quarter-Master Edward Wright was residing in Upper Canada in 1807 on half pay, aged 64 years.

Daniel Morehouse settled in Queensbury and died there on the 20th January, 1835, in the 77th year of his age.

William McLaughlan died in the Parish of Northampton, Carleton County, New Brunswick, on August 19th, 1827, in the 75th year of his age.



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